The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867. NUMBER 150.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday in New York at [illegible]

Several formidable bread riots took place in Belfast yesterday. They were all suppressed, and the city is now quiet.

Chief Justice Chase did not arrive in Richmond yesterday, consequently the trial of Jeff. Davis did not commence.

The last mile of the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, into Cheyenne, was laid in one day.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Standing Committees of the House Announced by Speaker Colfax.

Synopses of the Majority and Minority Reports on Impeachment.

Consideration of the Reports Postponed till Wednesday of Next Week.

Large Number of House Bills Introduced and Referred.

Important Information Relative to the Spurious Seven-Thirties.

Amount of the Bogus Bonds in Circulation Stated at $180,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION

[illegible]

The majority report was presented by Governor Boutwell, who said it was mainly written by Williams. [illegible]

The minority report was submitted by Mr. Wilson, and the views of the Democratic members by Mr. Marshall. [illegible]

All three reports were ordered printed together, and will make a volume of near one hundred pages. The whole subject, on Bingham's motion, was put over to next week, Wednesday.

MUCH CANVASSING

is going on to ascertain the position of the House, but nothing is known. [illegible]

THE NEW HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker of the House has surprised many persons in making up the committees, and, of course, several members are very much dissatisfied with the positions to which they are assigned. [illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, FRANCIS THOMAS, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, THOMAS WILLIAMS, JNO. C. CHURCHILL.

Resolution providing for the impeachment of the President of the United States:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

MINORITY REPORT.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

Mr. PILE introduced a bill declaring St. Louis, Mo., a port of entry. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Adopted.

EUROPE.

Formidable Bread Riots in Belfast, Ireland.

Fenian Excitement on Account of the Manchester Executions.

Garibaldi Ill-Treated by His Prison Keepers.

The Roman Question.

Russia and Austria to be Represented at the Coming Conference.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Much excitement was manifested among the Fenians yesterday in the great cities of England and Ireland. Crowds of Irish congregated at the street corners at Manchester, Birmingham and Dublin, and freely canvassed the action of the government in the recent execution. While the demonstrations were intemperate, there were no open riotous disturbances of the peace. The government is fully prepared to meet any outbreak. Despatches from various portions of the country this morning announce everything quiet.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE FENIAN KELLEY.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—Evening.

It is reported that Kelley, who was rescued from the police authorities at Manchester some time ago, has been recaptured. [illegible] for New York.

BREAD RIOTS IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, Nov. 25.

There have been several quite formidable bread riots here recently. They were all suppressed, however, and the city is now quiet.

CONSIDERATION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Evening.

Notice was given in the House of Commons this evening that the Seward-Stanley letters relative to the Alabama claims would be called for on Thursday next.

Italy.

ITALIAN MINISTERS ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25.

The Ministers of War and Justice in the new cabinet have been chosen Deputies to Parliament after a closely contested election.

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH.

A bulletin from Varignano reports that Garibaldi was considered better by his physicians this morning.

CONFERENCE FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria have formally signified their intention of participating in the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question, as suggested by Napoleon, as have also nearly all the smaller powers of Europe. [illegible]

CAUSE OF GARIBALDI'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Evening.

Despatches received here state that the illness of Garibaldi was caused by the harsh treatment of Italian prison officials, who took that course with the view of driving him to the United States or elsewhere out of the country.

GRANT.

Movement in New York in Favor of the Nomination of General Grant for the Presidency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

A call is circulating among the merchants, and being generally signed by conservative Republicans, for a meeting to put General Grant in nomination for President. [illegible]

THE WEST INDIES.

Loss of Life by the West India Hurricane—Cholera Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The *Herald's* Havana special, November 24th, says: [illegible]

Proceedings in the Lutheran General Council.

FORT WAYNE, Nov. 25.—[illegible]

WESTON.

Incidents of the Walk from Waterloo to South Bend, Indiana.

Weston Has Numerous Competitors on the Route.

Another Failure to Perform the Hundred-Mile Feat.

The Charge of Unfairness on the Part of the Pedestrian Freely Indulged In.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 25—4 p. m.

THE START FROM WATERLOO.

Weston, the pedestrian, as I mentioned in a previous despatch, moved out of Waterloo fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock this morning. At the time of his leaving the hotel the rain was falling in a steady manner, having commenced at about ten o'clock Sunday night. [illegible]

COMMENCED THE HUNDRED MILE FEAT.

[illegible]

THE SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS

[illegible]

WESTON'S COMPANIONS.

In addition to Weston's regularly employed assistants, representatives of THE TRIBUNE and *Times* accompanied him in a separate vehicle of their own, that no movement of the pedestrian should escape their notice which might prove of interest to your readers.

A DARK AND STORMY NIGHT.

[illegible]

INTO THE DARK AGAIN.

[illegible]

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ROAD.

[illegible]

MISSED THE ROAD.

[illegible]

AT LIGONIER.

[illegible]

PROSPECT OF PLEASANT WEATHER.

[illegible]

ANOTHER DRIZZLE.

[illegible]

ESCORT INTO GOSHEN.

[illegible]

"Hail to the Chief,"

[illegible]

SECOND DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 25—[illegible] p. m.

ARRIVAL AT ELKHART.

The great pedestrian reached this city at seventeen minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, Chicago time. [illegible]

A COMPETITOR.

[illegible]

AT ELKHART.

[illegible]

NO SHENANIGAN.

[illegible]

PLUCKY.

[illegible]

THIRD DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Nov. 25—[illegible] p. m.

ARRIVAL AT SOUTH BEND.

[illegible]

BAD WALKING.

[illegible]

ESCORT INTO TOWN.

[illegible]

A FEMALE COMPETITOR.

[illegible]

MOBBED BY ADMIRERS.

[illegible]

ABANDONMENT OF THE ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE HUNDRED MILES.

[illegible]

SPECULATIONS.

[illegible]

FEELING AGAINST THE "PED."

[illegible]

PREPARATIONS IN CHICAGO—ARRANGEMENT FOR AN ESCORT FROM THE CITY LIMITS—PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY.

As the unflagging pace of the pedestrian bears him rapidly nearer to the end of his journey, public interest becomes deeper and deeper, and the desire to know more and more of the details of each successive day's travel grows ever more eager. [illegible]

Last night, Deputy Superintendent Nelson, Captain Hickey, and Sergeants of Police Moore and Gerbing, left the city by the Michigan Southern Railroad for New Carlisle, Ind., seventy-two miles from Chicago. [illegible]

CRIME.

The Carpets Stolen from a Church in Terre Haute.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.

There is a case of carpet at the Adams Express in this city directed to A. C. Hart; whereby hangs a tale. It was received from Terre Haute last Thursday, and has laid in the office since waiting for Mr. Hart to come and claim property. [illegible]

Murderous Attack Upon a Man and Wife by an Apprentice Boy.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—[illegible]

Arrest of a Murderer at Kenosha.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 25.—[illegible]

Sentence Commuted.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25.—[illegible]

General Notices.

CAUTION.

I do hereby caution the public, particularly parties living on the line of the Illinois Central and Alton & St. Louis Railroads, against paying any moneys or in any way making any settlement with

CHARLES G. BARLOW

On my account, he having been discharged by me Nov. 1, 1867.

P. L. CARRITY,

Manufacturing Confectioner, 39 Randolph-st.

To Whom it may Concern.

[illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.

[illegible]

Notice to the Trade.

[illegible]

800 ALBUMS

FOR SALE CHEAP

[illegible] LANDON'S.

OFFICE DESKS!

[illegible]

THE UNION WASHING MACHINE AND CLOTHES WRINGER COMBINED

[illegible]

SILVER COIN WANTED, IN LARGE or small quantities. [illegible]

Pay Your Water Tax.

Office of Board Public Works, [illegible]

Ten per cent Added after November.

Masonic Notices.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—A Special Conclave of APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T., [illegible]

MASONIC.—A REGULAR COMMUNICATION [illegible]

Wanted.

WHO HAS IT?

[illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF EASTERN AND CHICAGO CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES MUST BE Closed Out FOR CASH!

I. P. FARNUM,

Wholesale Dealer,

57 LAKE-ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Panic! Panic!

MEN'S KIP BOOTS,

CHICAGO MADE,

$44 PER DOZEN.

All other kinds in proportion. 25 Different Styles.

E. CHAPIN.

FACTORY, 141 KINZIE-ST. SALESROOM, 45 STATE-ST.

Medical.

EDWARD WILDER'S FOUR Standard Preparations.

The very best medicines ever offered to the public for the diseases for which they are recommended, viz:

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS STOMACH BITTERS,

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia—indispensable as a Family Tonic.

EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH,

For the permanent cure of all Skin and Scrofulous diseases. The very best alterative medicine ever made.

EDWARD WILDER'S Compound Extract of Wild Cherry,

For the permanent cure of all Coughs and Colds, and great relief in Consumption.

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS.

For Constipated and Sluggish Bowels. The only Pills that should be used in all families.

[illegible]

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK,

WHOLESALE WESTERN AGENTS,

No. 16 Lake-st., Chicago,

And for sale by all Retail Druggists.

Clothing.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

Great Reduction in Prices.

OUR STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Must be closed out by the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

[illegible]

PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO.,

34 and 36 Lake-st.

Exchange, &c.

COLLINS & ULLMANN,

No. 34 Clark-st.,

BUY AND SELL

Merchants' Union Express Stock.

A full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

On hand and for sale.

New Publications.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

[illegible]

F. & J. RIVES & GEO. A. BAILEY,

Washington, D. C.

Skates.

Skates! Skates!

[illegible] NEW YORK CLUB SKATES, [illegible]

HULBURD, HERRICK & CO.,

[illegible] RANDOLPH-ST.

Professional.

DR. WALKER'S

Dispensary for Diseases of the

EYE & EAR,

McVicker's Theatre Building.

[illegible]

Dentistry.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

[illegible]

To Loan.

LOANS

[illegible]

$10,000 to Loan

[illegible]

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal.

[illegible]

EDWARDS & CROSBY,

Nos. 13 and 15 River-st.

Hardware.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

179 and 181 Randolph-st.,

CHICAGO.

We are now offering at special rates,

1500 doz. Axes, Hunt's, Simmons', and others.

1200 doz. W. & S. Butcher's Files.

1500 doz. Wostenholm's Files, warranted.

2000 doz. Locks & Latches, Russell & Erwin's.

2500 Strap and T Hinges.

3500 kegs Wheeling Nails.

3000 boxes Tin Plate.

3500 bundles Sheet Iron.

450 bundles genuine Russia Iron.

Tinners' Tools and Machines, Japanned and Stamped Tin Ware.

Paper Hangings, &c.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO.,

74 & 76 Lake-st.

Paper Hangings, Bedding, And Window Shades.

Hair, Husk, Tow, Twines, Hair Cloths, Damask, and General Upholstery Goods.

[illegible]

E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 74 & 76 Lake-st.

National Coffee Pot.

The National Coffee Pot

IS SIMPLE.

IS DURABLE.

It Makes Delicious Coffee.

IT IS ALWAYS SO.

It is Prof. Blot's French Coffee.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS. TRADE SUPPLIED.

E. C. PARTRIDGE, General Agent,

BANK BUILDINGS, 52 DEARBORN-ST.

Post Office Box 1743.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.

CHAS. TOBEY,

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

87 & 89 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

Mattresses.

MATTRESSES.

The Only Exclusive Bedding House in Chicago.

JAMES DURHAM & CO'S,

[illegible] RANDOLPH-ST.

[illegible]

All other kinds of Bedding at greatly Reduced Prices.

[illegible]

SPONGED

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

GENERAL COMMISSION.

[illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 150 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO,

Give particular attention to both buying and selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS.

[illegible]

STURGES, McALLISTER & CO.,

2, 4 and 6 Market-st.

For Sale

A STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Club Rooms and Restaurant,

[illegible]

COOPERAGE! COOPERAGE!

[illegible]

LINDER, SEWALL & TEED,

[illegible]

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

Real Estate.

FOR SALE BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

No. 128 Washington-st.,

Choice Inside Improved REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

128 WASHINGTON-ST.

Choice Lake Shore Lots FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

128 Washington-st.

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE COMPANY.

[illegible]

MATTRESSES, Pillows, Cushions.

[illegible]

Best full size Mattress, $30.

[illegible]

Sponge Pillows, per pair, $5.50.

[illegible]

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO.

[illegible]

Lotteries.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY

TO BE

Drawn at Covington, Ky.

Class X, Dec. 16.

[illegible]

Prizes Amounting to $230,550

[illegible]

[illegible]

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky.

Auction Sales.

2,000 CAVALRY OVER COATS,

2,500 INFANTRY OVER COATS,

Just Received, and for sale by

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

44 and 46 Randolph-st.

Proposals

TO BUILDERS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR A LOT FOR SCHOOL BUILDING.

[illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

Storage.

STORAGE.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, [illegible]

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, [illegible]

TERMS

[illegible]

The Daily Edition, per year......[illegible]

The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year......6.00

The Weekly Edition, per year......[illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter......[illegible]

The Daily, delivered in city, per week......[illegible]

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Grant's Testimony Before the Impeachment Committee.

We publish this morning the testimony of General Grant before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives upon a variety of points. It cannot fail to command universal attention. General Grant's evidence clearly demonstrates that from the beginning to the end he has pursued a uniform and consistent course, neither turning to the right nor to the left at the Executive will, but insisting always upon a strict fidelity to duty. The evidence covers and explains Grant's position on a number of points. Thus

1. That previous to his becoming Secretary of War he had been present at no Cabinet meeting, except when some military question in which he, as General of the army, was interested, was under consideration.

2. That he had recommended a number of Confederate officers for pardon, including General Lee. That he had always insisted that, by the terms of Lee's surrender, no rebel soldier who surrendered could be prosecuted or punished for treason as long as he observed the conditions of the parole. That the parole only exempted him from legal prosecutions, except for offences against the laws of civilized warfare, but in no way restored him to political rights or privileges. That he had opposed Johnson's exception of those rebels worth $20,000 from pardon, because he did not see why a man with $20,000 was any more a rebel than one who was worth $19,000 or any less sum.

3. That Andrew Johnson, for some time after being President, denied this construction of the terms of Lee's surrender, and was impatient to proceed to the trial and punishment of all the military leaders of the rebellion, despite their safeguards under their paroles.

4. That the policy of Johnson in providing a temporary civil government in each of the rebel States, *until Congress could meet and provide a permanent organization*, was but the execution of a plan matured by Mr. Lincoln and interrupted by his death. So far as Grant can remember, Johnson's original scheme was substantially the same as Mr. Lincoln's.

5. That he (Grant) was extremely anxious to have some kind of civil government established in the conquered States, to protect life and property, and prevent anarchy, until Congress should have time to act, and he was not particular as to the sort of provisional or temporary arrangement it might be. He had not advised the particular plan adopted by Johnson, nor had his advice been asked. All that he approved was, the establishment of civil authority without delay or loss of time.

6. That all the measures taken for civil governments by the President were in their nature temporary, because *the power to establish permanent governments there was vested in Congress*. On this vital point General Grant said:

"I have always been attentive to my own duties, and tried not to interfere with other people's. I was always ready to originate matters pertaining to the army, but I never was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil government of the United States. When I was asked my opinion about what had been done, I was willing to give it. I originated no plan and suggested no plan for civil government. I only gave my views on measures after they had been originated. I simply expressed an anxiety that something should be done to give some sort of control down there. There were no governments there. When the war was over I wanted to see some governments established, and wanted to see it done quickly. I did not pretend to say how it should be done, or in what form. I confined my questions entirely to war and peace."

"I recollect the North Carolina proclamation, which was the first one giving a State government. I was present when it was read, and it was [illegible] I was anxious to see a temporary government there, but I did not want to see anarchy. I did not give any opinion against it. I was in favor of civil government *until Congress could meet and establish some permanent government there*. I did not want all those left there, and no form of civil government whatever. I was not in favor of anything or opposed to anything particularly. I was simply in favor of having government there. I did not pretend to set my judgment as to what it should be. I was perfectly willing to leave that to the civil department. I asked no person what I should do in my duties. I was willing to take all the responsibility, and did not want to give my views as to what the civil branch of the government should do."

Q. "Were you present when this North Carolina proclamation was read in the Cabinet?"

A. "I would not be certain, but am of the opinion that the first time I heard it read was in the presence of the President and Secretary of War."

Q. "Did you assent to that plan?"

A. "I did not dissent from it. It was a civil matter, and, although I was anxious something should be done, I did not intend to dictate a plan. I do not think I expressed any opinion about it at the time. I looked upon it as simply a temporary measure until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so that there was a form of government. I think I was present at the time by invitation of either the President or Secretary of War. I supposed I was free to express my views. I supposed the object was that I should express my views if I could suggest any change. I do not think I was asked my views. I know that, if I had been asked the question, I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable government there. I may have expressed my views to the President; I do not recollect particularly. *I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being done at that time as being lasting any longer than until Congress would meet and either ratify that or establish some other form of government.* I know it never crossed my mind that what was being done was anything more than temporary. I understood this to be the view of the President, and of everybody else. I did not know of any difference of opinion on the subject. He was very anxious to have Congress ratify his views. Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present twice before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President, was the one which was carried right through."

Q. "What paper was that?"

A. "The North Carolina proclamation."

Q. "You understood that Mr. Lincoln's plan was temporary—to be either confirmed or a new government set up by Congress?"

A. "Yes, and I understood Mr. Johnson's to be so, too. That was my opinion. I never heard the President say the plan was to be temporary, but I was satisfied that everybody looked upon it as temporary until Congress met."

Here, then, we have the testimony of General GRANT, that Mr. LINCOLN before his death had prepared a form of proclamation for the establishment of temporary civil authority in all the rebel States, until such time as Congress could be convened and provide for permanent governments. General GRANT understood the North Carolina proclamation to be in effect the same paper prepared by Mr. LINCOLN, and as the universal understanding on the part of the President, the cabinet and all others, that that measure was only a temporary one, substituting civil authority for anarchy during the recess of Congress, he did not regard its details of any importance, particularly as it was in no wise connected with the military branch of the government, but purely belonging to the civil, with which he had nothing to do.

It was the subsequent violation of Mr. LINCOLN's plan and of the universal understanding of the country by an attempt to make that proclamation *final*, and the authority it created *permanent* instead of temporary, that has created all the difficulty of reconstruction, and marked the broad line which separates Andrew Johnson from the Republican party. When Andrew Johnson undertook to ignore Congress as part of the government, and to make executive dictation the paramount authority in the land, GRANT bid him politically farewell, and, with the Republican party, has ever since adhered to the supremacy of Congress in all things pertaining to the establishment of political governments in the rebel States.

Classical Education.

A more vigorous and clever exposition of the faults of an exclusively classical education we have seldom read than we find in a most unexpected quarter, a speech of an Oxford member of Parliament in classic England. Says Mr. Lowe to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution: "I hold, that it is more important for a man to know where his liver is seated, and what its functions are than to know that it is called *jecur* in Latin and *hepar* in Greek," and that the knowledge of words is vastly less important than the knowledge of things. The false should yield to the true, and realities take the place of forms, facts simple enough in themselves, but which have not yet been introduced in the English system of education. We live in a universe of things, and to the study of these things we should devote more attention. The history of England was more important than the mythology of Greece, but he was afraid that children learned more of Paganism than of Christian religion at school. Latin was a very good accomplishment, but he agreed with Heine, who said: "How fortunate the Romans were that they had not to learn Latin grammar, because if they had done so they never would have had time to conquer the world." Æschylus himself, he thinks, if he were to come to life, would be easily plucked on his own verses by an Oxford examiner and, as for Homer, he certainly never heard of a nominative case. The English boy is expected to know how many archons there were at Athens, but he may be ignorant of how many Lords of the Treasury there are, and he knew of an eminent graduate of Oxford who took a first-class honor, and one of the things by which he got it was an English essay in which there were forty-six words misspelled. In short, without becoming classical scholars, for the Germans laugh at the English, they fail to become anything else, and what Johnson said of the provisions at the Scotch inn, was true of the present system of classical education in England—"The negative catalogue is very copious."

How to Increase the Value of Greenbacks.

The paper currency of the United States, including under that term legal tenders, national Bank Notes, certificates of indebtedness, etc., amounts in round numbers to $700,000,000. The Treasury contains $120,000,000 in gold, and its gold receipts average $3,000,000 per week, or $156,000,000 a year. This currency has a value in money of 71 cents on the dollar. If it were at par, it would be largely in excess of the business wants of the country, as $250,000,000 of gold is as much as the country will need to have on hand at any one time.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, since July, 1865, contracted the currency to the extent of $200,000,000, but has not increased its value one cent. Greenbacks have no more purchasable power now than they had before contraction took place. They now stand where they have stood for a year, with the exception of an occasional fall of five or six cents. Contraction, therefore, as a means of increasing the value of the currency, is proved to be a failure. There must be some other means resorted to. Contraction may go on until the whole currency is retired; but that promises virtual repudiation of every private debt in the land, by the destruction of the means of paying it.

The proper field for labor, in order to increase the value of greenbacks, is the bonds. As we have repeatedly shown, the greenbacks are in fact nothing else than another form of government bond, which differs from five-twenties only in the fact of bearing no interest and being always due. The only proximate redemption of these non-interest-bearing and overdue bonds is their re-investment in other bonds bearing interest and having a term of years to run. The value of all promises to pay depends upon the means provided for redemption. As long as the bonds remain below par, the non-interest-bearing greenbacks must remain lower; as the bonds advance, greenbacks advance; as the bonds fall, greenbacks fall. The bonds are selling at 106 in greenbacks, which is equal to seventy-five cents in gold, while greenbacks are worth seventy cents. The bonds form the great bulk of the Federal debt, and they must appreciate before greenbacks will advance.

Congress by its legislation should arrest contraction at its present point, and direct that the Treasury Department shall sell in New York ten to twenty millions of gold every month until the gold in the Treasury shall be reduced to the necessary reserve. The gold in the Treasury has been withdrawn from the business of the country; it bears no interest, is that much actual money capital hoarded, and is as useless to the country as if it were yet in the mines. The ordinary receipts of gold from customs are much more than equal to the wants of the government, and the sale of $75,000,000 of gold, and the application of the proceeds to the purchase of gold interest-bearing bonds, and the removal of that amount from the market, would have the immediate effect of increasing their value. The number of government bonds actually held and sold from day to day in New York is comparatively a small portion of the whole. The purchase of $100,000,000 would wipe out the speculative stock which would have to be replaced by drawing upon those held for investments. Capitalists who draw their six per cent in gold want no better investment; they will not sell at current rates, and the supply needed for speculative and stock jobbing purposes would have to be obtained at an advance, which possibly would not stop short of fifteen cents, carrying the bonds up to 90. Let those who are urging contraction as a means of precipitating specie payments estimate the effect of an advance in the price of bonds from 75 to 90. The purchasing value of the $750,000,000 of currency of all kinds now held by the people would be advanced in their hands $112,000,000; there would be an addition of $75,000,000 of gold to the circulating metallic medium of the country, and the debt would be reduced by one hundred millions, and the interest in gold stopped thereon. In every possible form the benefit of such a proceeding would reach the people. The laborer with his ten dollar bill would have one dollar and a half added to its purchasable power; the gold market would be relieved by the liberal supply not imported but already collected from the people and lying hoarded and useless in the Treasury; and the annual tax in gold to pay the interest would be diminished $6,000,000.

The experience of two years and a half has demonstrated that the public credit cannot be improved by burning up the currency. If the government put all its greenbacks in bonds, it will not improve the value of the latter; but if the value of the bonds be improved by reducing their number, the value of the greenbacks will advance in the same ratio. The funded debt of the country has been increased by the amount of currency withdrawn; but as every dollar added to the funded debt reduces its market value, of course the contraction of greenbacks has not had the slightest improving effect. Let the greenbacks alone; they do not regulate the value of the bonds; and let the Secretary direct his energies, not to depreciate the bonds by constantly adding to their amount, but by throwing his hoarded, useless gold into circulation, and retiring as many bonds as it will purchase. Every bond paid off with gold now idle improves the value of the remaining ones, and relieves the market by returning to it the real capital which the Secretary now abstracts and buries.

Jeff. Davis' Trial.

The reasons for the delay in the trial of Jeff. Davis are disclosed by the testimony of Chief Justice Chase and ex-Attorney General Speed. It appears that Mr. Speed violently opposed and defeated the trial of Davis by a military commission, and refused to proceed to a trial upon indictment before Judge Underwood. That he also objected to the trial of Davis in Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania or other State, except where he had been personally during the rebellion. That his trial in Eastern Tennessee was rejected out of personal consideration for the President, and, as Justice Chase would not or could not go to Virginia, the trial was postponed indefinitely.

The Chief Justice states that as soon as the war closed he was anxious to resume and hold the sessions of the Circuit Court in his district; but that he insisted that martial law should first be abrogated, so the court could be able to transact its business without interference of the military authority. That after the President's proclamation of April, 1866, declaring the insurrection at an end, he intended to join the District Judge in holding the court, but military commissions were still continued in his district, and he called on the President, stating the difficulty, and asking him to issue a supplemental proclamation; that he left a copy of the desired proclamation with the President, who, however, never issued it, and things remained as they had been. Justice Chase also states that in August, 1866, he had a conversation with the President about the trial of Davis, but that he refused to express any opinion as to where, when or by whom the prisoner should be tried. It was his duty to try any person brought before him, but it was the duty of the Executive to attend to the other matters.

Thus until April, 1866, the Chief Justice could not hold court subject to military interference; that after that time he asked the President to abrogate the military authority, which the President said he had already done, but which the Chief Justice thought had not been done; that the President never complied with the request, and therefore he did not go to Richmond to hold court. In the meantime the Executive would not bring the accused to trial except before Judge Chase, and thus it has fallen out that Davis has never been placed upon trial anywhere or before any court. The public can form its own conclusions as to who is responsible for the delay.

Washburne and Schenck.

The appointment of Hon. E. B. Washburne as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and of Hon. Robert C. Schenck as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, both in defiance of red-tape rules, entitle Speaker Colfax to the thanks of every tax-payer in the United States. These appointments mean economy and retrenchment in public expenditures, reduced taxation, and unyielding opposition to all schemes of robbery, jobbery and plunder. Both Schenck and Washburne are stingy with other people's money, though free with their own. They are exactly the right men for the places assigned to them. The wishes and interests of the Great West, for the first time, will be properly represented on the committees of taxation and expenditure.

☞ Mr. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, explains in part the cause of the falling off in the receipts from excises. He says in effect that the President has turned out nearly all the efficient, capable and honest revenue officers selected by the lamented Lincoln, and filled their places with a class of men whose appointments were causing a loss of many millions to the Treasury. But what does Johnson care for that, so long as they support "my policy" and the Copperheads at the elections?

The more corrupt and worthless of Johnson's appointees he had tried to have removed, but without avail. The President was in the habit of making the revenue appointments without consulting him, or even looking at the records of the revenue office. The best men were always removed, and, as a rule, the worst put in their places. We have expressed the opinion on a former occasion, and have seen no occasion for changing or modifying it, that Johnson's accession to the Presidency has been a damage to the tax-payers of $100,000,000 a year. Where a dollar is stolen, the tax-payers must replace it with another one; the loss of revenue by frauds and corruption is not a cent less than the sum named. With an honest, competent man like General Grant at the head of affairs, taxes to the extent of one hundred millions could be repealed without reducing the present receipts of the Treasury.

☞ We publish this morning the complete text of the report of Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, an abstract of which has already appeared and been commented upon in our columns. It is an able and exhaustive argument in favor of an immediate repeal of the tax. A careful study of the entire subject both in Europe and in this country has led the Commissioner to the following conclusions:

"*First.* That cotton growing in the Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully, as against all competition elsewhere.

"*Second.* That if burdened by a tax sufficient to be worth to the Treasury the cost of its collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully prosecuted.

"*Third.* That, already familiar to our people, in all its details, it is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South for the profitable employment of surplus labor, that is, beyond the necessities of crops for subsistence, in the production of something salable and exchangeable, whereby wealth can be regained; and,

"*Fourth.* That the importance of a large production of cotton, as the chief export of the country, in adjusting balances of trade and exchanges, and especially in its bearing upon the future position of the public debt, so largely held and to be held abroad, cannot well be overstated; and so far transcends the value of the present tax, that to preserve the latter at the cost of losing the former would be a 'ha'penny 'orth of wisdom to a pound of folly.'"

We do not see a single reason why the tax should be maintained, and we urge Congress to early action on the subject.

☞ Our report of the proceedings of the Common Council at the meeting of that body last evening contains a reference to charges of corrupt dealing made against prominent members of the police force of the city. We know nothing of the ground on which these charges are based, but we do know that allegations of this character have been freely made recently, and that the frequency of those allegations is increasing. It is due to all parties that the matter should receive a thorough examination at the hands of the Council. If the charges be true, it is but right that the public should know of it, and if they are not true, it is a duty owed to the parties implicated that they should be fully exonerated. The police force should stand above suspicion, and none more willingly than ourselves will publish to the world the fact that after a searching examination the police force of Chicago is proven to be without fault in this important particular.

☞ The *Journal* argues that the Chicago Clock Company is enabled to ship clocks to Canada and sell them at a profit, by virtue of the 60 per cent tariff tax on the earnings of our people. If the tariff were raised to 120 per cent, the Clock Company might also supply Great Britain. According to the *Journal's* logic, the more the expense of manufacturing is increased by taxes, the more prosperous the business becomes; and the dearer an article is made by taxation, the greater quantity of it can be sold in foreign markets in competition with manufacturers of other nations who are unblessed by a 60 per cent tax on their industry.

☞ The testimony of Detective Baker before the Impeachment Committee casts a little additional light on the manner in which pardons have been procured at the White House. He swears that Mrs. Cobb told him the President knew she was getting money for the pardons which she procured. For obtaining pardons for two noted Richmond rebels she received $2,000, and, feeling kind to Andy, she bought his hopeful son, "Colonel Robert," a pair of kid gloves, and put a $500 bill in each one, and presented them to the nice young man. It is not stated what Bob did with the money, nor whether the "old man" got any of it; nor whether the "lady" was in the habit of dividing the black-mail she levied on pardon-seekers with the offspring of the Executive parent. The cause of her influence with the President is fully explained in another portion of the same testimony.

☞ The *Journal* asserts that notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of manufacturing in consequence of the enormous tariff, the Chicago Clock Company has shipped two hundred boxes of clocks to Canada. If the clock company can do that after paying two prices for buildings, machinery, implements, stock of materials and labor as compared with what those things cost before the war when the tariff was merely nominal, it proves that their business would be immensely profitable if the tax were reduced to its former rate. They could sweep the Canada trade if they were not half devoured by what the *Journal* facetiously calls "protection."

☞ Not satisfied with giving his inamorata Cobb a commission to do a pardon brokerage business, the President issued orders to make her and her "man" Federal officeholders. Here is the testimony of Colonel Baker to substantiate the statement:

"Mrs. Lucy L. Cobb, of Washington city, showed me two letters, one evening, when she was brought to my headquarters, April 8, 1866. Having criticised her severely, saying that a woman of her character had no business to be around the White House, she claimed that she had a right to be there, and that it was with the knowledge and approval of the President, and to satisfy me showed me two letters—one written by Mr. Johnson to the Postmaster General, asking him to give her husband, Mr. Cobb, a situation in the Post Office Department, and another written to Mr. McCulloch, asking him to give *her* a situation in the Treasury Department.

"She went on to state that the President, on one or two occasions, made advances, asking her to his private room at the Kirkwood House, while he was President. She stayed in his room one night all night, and on another occasion until two o'clock in the morning. I believe Mrs. Cobb to be a disreputable woman, or, in other words, a woman of the town."

Does not public decency require a change of occupants in the White House? It would be hard to match the present condition of things in that establishment outside of a brothel and a doggery.

IMPEACHMENT.

Evidence Before the Judiciary Committee.

A Full Report of Important Testimony by General Grant.

Testimony of Chief Justice Chase, Members of the Cabinet, Detective General Baker and Others.

Charge that Andrew Johnson Furnished Information to the Rebel Administration.

The following is a report of testimony before the Judiciary Committee, on which there has been so much speculation in the newspapers, and which has been looked for with so much interest.

GENERAL GRANT'S TESTIMONY.

General Grant was examined on July 18, 1867, and testified as follows:

"I have seen the President very frequently in reference to the condition of affairs in the rebel States. When I was asked to be at a Cabinet meeting it was because some question was up on which, as General of the army, I was interested. I am not aware of interviews with the President on amnesty. I had occasionally recommended a person for pardon. I thought myself at the time, that there was no reason, because a person had risen to the rank of General, that he should be excluded from amnesty, any more than he who had fallen short of that rank, and I objected on that point. I did not so much except to the $20,000 clause. Those are the only two points that I remember to have spoken of at the time. I afterwards, however, told him that I thought he had a perfect right to do [illegible] clause that I was [illegible]. I was present when the proclamation was read in the Cabinet, but my views were not asked. I never gave any opinion to the President that it would be better at any time to issue a proclamation of general amnesty."

Question. "Did you ever give your opinion to the President that his proclamation interfered with the situation between yourself and General Lee?"

Answer. "No, sir. I frequently had to intercede for General Lee and other paroled officers, on the ground that their paroles, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest, and the President, at that time, occupied exactly the same grounds, viz., that they should be tried and punished. He wanted to know when the time would come that they should be punished. I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation. That was the ground I took."

Q. "Did you not also insist that that applied as well to the common soldiers?"

A. "Of course it applied to every one who took the parole, but that matter was not concerned about. In the case of some of the leaders he claimed that in the surrender of their armies and arms they had done what they could not have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped, but they surrendered in consideration of the fact that they were to be exempt from trial. As long as they conformed to the obligations they had taken they were entitled to that."

Q. "You looked on that in the nature of a parole, and held that they could only be tried when they violated that parole?"

A. "Yes, that was the view I took of the question."

Q. "That is your view still?"

A. "Yes, sir, unquestionably."

Q. "Did you understand that to apply to General Lee?"

A. "Certainly."

Q. "That was the understanding of this arrangement which you made with General Lee?"

A. "That was my understanding of an arrangement which I made voluntarily. General Lee's army was the first to surrender, and I believed that with such terms all the rebel armies would surrender, and that we would thus avoid bushwhacking and a continuation of the war in a way that we would make very little progress, with having no organized armies to meet."

Q. "You considered that the like terms were given by General Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him?"

A. "Yes, sir, and to all the armies that surrendered after that."

Q. "You held that so long as they kept their parole of honor and obeyed the laws they were not subject to be tried by court?"

A. "That was my opinion. I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried, or who is being tried, by the question asked."

Mr. Eldridge. "I am not trying anybody. I am inquiring as to the President's proclamation, and as to the views he entertained. Did you give these views to the President?"

General Grant. "I have stated these views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in these views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that these persons would be tried. I told him when they violated their parole."

Q. "Did you consider that it applied to Jeff. Davis?"

A. "No, sir. He did not take any parole."

Q. "He did not surrender?"

A. "No, sir. It applied to no person who was captured; only to those who were paroled."

Q. "Did the President insist that General Lee should be tried for treason?"

A. "He contended for it."

Q. "And you claimed that the parole which General Lee had given would be violated by such a trial?"

A. "I did. I insisted on it that General Lee would not have surrendered his army and given up all its arms if he supposed that after surrender he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and getting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws. That was the consideration which I insisted upon we had received."

Q. "Did the President argue that question with you?"

A. "There was not much argument about it. It was merely assertion."

Q. "After you had expressed your opinion about it, did he coincide with you?"

A. "No, sir; not there. He afterwards got to agree with me on that subject. I thought that the parole gave these prisoners [illegible] rights whatever. I thought that was a matter entirely with Congress, over which I had no control. I thought simply as General-in-Chief commanding the army I had a right to stipulate for the surrender on terms which protected their lives. That is all I claimed. The parole gave them protection and exemption from punishment for all offences not in violation of the rights of civilized warfare, so long as their parole was kept."

Q. "Do you recollect at what time you had these conversations? Can you state any particular time, or up to any particular time, when they were finished?"

A. "The conversations were frequent after the inauguration of Mr. Johnson. I cannot give the time. He seemed to be anxious to get at the leaders, to punish them. He would say that leaders of the rebellion must be punished, and that treason must be made odious. He cared nothing for the men in the ranks. The common men he would let go, for they were led into it by the leaders."

Q. "Was that prior or subsequent to his proclamation?"

A. "It was subsequently, I think."

Q. "Do you recollect at any time asking the President to go further in granting the amnesty than he had gone in his proclamation?"

A. "Just as I said before, I could not see any reason why the fact of a volunteer rising to the rank of a General should exclude him any more than any other grade; and, with reference to the $20,000 clause, I thought that a man's success in the world was no reason for his being excluded from amnesty; but I recollect afterwards saying to the President that I thought he was right in that particular, and I was wrong."

Q. "Was that said to you in conversation?"

A. "I have heard him say it a number of times. He said it to me, and he said it in my presence at the time that delegations were coming up to him from the South."

Q. "What persons do you recollect as being present at the conversations—I mean what Southern men?"

A. "I did not know them at all. I recollect that, on one occasion, he talked to a delegation from Richmond in that way. I do not know of any other. I never changed my views. If he was going to give amnesty to a soldier, I did not see why the fact of a man's having risen to the rank of General should be the reason for excluding him."

Q. "Did you not advise the President that it was proper and right he should grant amnesty?"

A. "I do not think I said anything on that subject. I only looked at the proclamation as one which he was determined to issue, and as I think, susceptible to amendment or improvement."

Q. "Did you give your opinion at all that amnesty ought to be granted to those people to any extent?"

A. "I know that I was in favor of some proclamation of the sort, and perhaps I may have said so. It was necessary to establish government and civil law there. I wanted to see that done, but I do not think I ever pretended to dictate what ought to be done."

Q. "Did you not advise?"

A. "I do not think I ever did. I have given my opinions, perhaps, as to what has been done, but I do not think that I advised any course myself, any more than that I was very anxious to see something done to restore civil government in those States."

Q. "Did you ever give your opinion at all to the President as to what should be done?"

A. "I do not think I did. After matters were done I was unwilling to express an opinion for or against any particular one."

Q. "I suppose the President called on you for advice on these questions?"

A. "I say I was in favor, and so expressed myself, of something being done to restore civil rule there immediately, as near as it could be done under the circumstances."

Q. "Did you suggest anything?"

A. "No, sir."

By Mr. Woodbridge. Question. "I understand your position to be this, that you did not assume to originate or inaugurate any policy, but that when any question came up and your opinion was asked as to what the President was going to do, or had done, you gave an opinion?"

A. "That is it, exactly, and I presumed the whole committee understood it. I have always been attentive to my own duties, and tried not to interfere with other people's. I was always ready to originate matters pertaining to the army, but I never was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil government of the United States. When I was asked my opinion about what had been done I was willing to give it. I originated no plan and suggested no plan for civil government. I only gave my views on measures after they had been originated. I simply expressed an anxiety that something should be done to give some sort of control down there. There were no governments there. When the war was over I wanted to see some governments established, and wanted to see it done quickly. I did not pretend to say how it should be done, or in what form. I confined my questions entirely to war and peace."

Q. "In expressing the opinion that something should be done, and done quickly, did you make suggestions of what ought to be done?"

A. "No, sir. I will state here that before Mr. Lincoln's assassination the question about issuing a proclamation of some sort and establishing some sort of civil government there was up, and what was done then was continued after Mr. Johnson came into office."

Q. "Did you give your opinion on that after it was done?"

A. "I was present, I think, twice during Mr. Lincoln's administration, when a proclamation that had been prepared was read. After his assassination it was continued right along, and I was there with Mr. Johnson."

Q. "Did you not give President Johnson your opinion on the subject of the proclamation which you say was up before Mr. Lincoln's death, and was continued afterwards?"

A. "I say I have given my opinion on the particular passages of it."

Q. "Tell us what communication you had with the President on the subject, as far as you recollect?"

A. "I have said once or twice that as far as I can recollect, I disagreed with the clauses of the proclamation as to the plan of establishing provisional governments there. That was a question which I knew nothing about, and which I do not recollect having expressed an opinion about. The only opinion I recollect having expressed on the subject at all was to the Secretary of War. I thought there would be some difficulty in getting the people down there to accept officers that I found afterwards they were ready enough to take."

By the Chairman. Q. "If I understand you correctly, the only opinion you expressed, and the only advice that you gave, were in reference to the military side of the question, and not in reference to the civil side?"

A. "Nothing further than that I was anxious that something should be done to restore some sort of government."

Q. "But you gave no advice as to what should be done?"

A. "I gave no advice as to what should be done."

By Mr. Eldridge. Q. "State the conversation you had on that subject."

A. "I have had repeated conversations with the President. I cannot specify what those conversations were any more than I have already done."

Q. "Did you recommend certain Generals of the Confederate army to the President for pardon who were within the exception?"

A. "Yes, sir. I recommended General Longstreet, I believe, and a half a dozen others. I cannot recollect the names of the others. I recommended [illegible]."

Q. "Do you recollect recommending J. G. French, a graduate of West Point?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "What part did he take in the rebellion?"

A. "He was a Brigadier General."

Q. "Was he a graduate of West Point?"

A. "Yes, and a classmate of mine."

Q. "Do you recollect recommending the pardon of G. H. Stuart?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "What part did he take in the Confederate service?"

A. "He was a General. He took no very conspicuous part."

Q. "Was he a graduate of West Point?"

A. "I think so, but not a classmate of mine."

Q. "Was there any special circumstances in his case which you considered?"

A. "Yes, sir. I did that at the instance of General Hunter, as a special favor to him; and I did it because it seemed to be a hard case. Stuart's wife was a staunch, consistent Union woman throughout the war, notwithstanding her husband was in the rebel army. I think she never went South. She was as devoted to the Union cause as any woman whose husband was on our side. There was considerable property in Maryland which had not been confiscated, which he inherited, and I thought that his wife and his children were entitled to that property. General Hunter thought so, too. My recommendation was not out of any favor to General Stuart."

Q. "Were these circumstances presented to the President as a reason for pardon?"

A. "I do not know that they were or were not. I merely signed a recommendation."

Q. "And that contained the statement you have given?"

A. "I do not recollect whether it did or not. I do not know that I stated the circumstances to the President."

Q. "Do you recollect signing the recommendation of M. D. Eaton, a rebel Brigadier General?"

A. "No, sir; I don't recollect there being such a General in the rebel service."

Q. "The report in the House is, that he was pardoned on the recommendation of General Grant and John Hancock."

A. "I do not recollect any such person as John Hancock or the General named."

Q. "Do you recollect Lloyd J. Dean (Beall)?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Did you sign the application or make a recommendation for his pardon?"

A. "I do not think the record will show that I recommended his pardon, but I am not sure. I know that he sent his application through me, with a request that I should send it to the President, with some endorsement as to his general character, which was as high, up to the breaking out of the war, as any man's could be."

Q. "Were you acquainted with him previous to the breaking out of the war?"

A. "Oh yes, sir, for many years. I don't think I recommended him, but I may have done so."

Q. "Do you recollect P. D. Roddy, said to be a rebel Brigadier General?"

A. "Yes, sir. I do not recollect what my endorsement was in Roddy's case; but I know that if I had to do it over again, I would recommend his pardon very quickly, and I presume I did so. If he is not pardoned yet, I would be very glad to sign a recommendation for him now."

Q. "Do you recollect any other officers of the rebel army who were recommended for pardon by you?"

A. "No, sir; I cannot mention any. You have already gone over a bigger list than I thought I had recommended. I do not think I recommended General Pickett for pardon. I recollect receiving letter after letter from him, and letters were sent to me time and again in his behalf. He was especially uneasy lest he would be tried by a military commission on account of some men who were executed in North Carolina. I do not recollect ever having talked to the President about him. I will furnish whatever is in my office about him. I received one appeal after another in Pickett's behalf, not only from him, but from officers in the army who had known him before the war."

Q. "Do you know whether he has been pardoned yet?"

A. "I do not know. I was not in favor of his pardon, nor was I in favor of his being tried by a military commission. I think his anxiety was to receive some assurance that he would not be taken up and imprisoned for offences alleged against him as a commander in North Carolina. He wanted to be able to go to work and make a living. It is likely I may have recommended that he be given assurance that he would not be arrested and imprisoned. I do not think I signed a recommendation for his pardon. You have no right to ask what my opinion is now."

Q. "Was he an active rebel officer?"

A. "Yes, sir. He was charged with executing a number of North Carolina refugees who were captured with a garrison under General Wessels, of North Carolina. These men had gone to make a rebel conscription, or, it may be, had deserted from the rebel army, and were tried as deserters, and quite a number of them executed. Pickett was in command at the time, and a good deal was said as to his having approved the proceedings. Pickett was an active rebel officer, and served in the field. I did not hear of him much in the field, but he was on the James River when General McClellan was in command."

Q. "Did you ever advise the pardon of General Lee?"

A. "Yes, sir. General Lee forwarded his application of amnesty through me, and I forwarded it to the President, approved. I do not recollect having had any conversation with the President on that subject. I think it probable that I recommended the pardon of General Johnston immediately after the surrender of his army, on account of the address he delivered to it, which I considered in good tone and spirit. I recollect speaking of that, and saying that I should be glad if General Johnston received his pardon on account of the manly manner in which he addressed his troops."

By the Chairman. "I supposed his pardon would have a good effect. Do not remember that I spoke to the Secretary of War on the subject."

By Mr. Eldridge. "I remember going, at one time, to see the President, with General Hillyer, but it was relative to a war appointment he wanted. I do not recollect that the conversation went beyond the range of stating what I knew about Hillyer. I think I met Hillyer once or twice afterward when the President was present, but I have no recollection of any conversation with the President on the subject of general amnesty, or on the subject of amnesty at all. I have never recommended general amnesty, and never was in favor of it until the time shall come when it is safe to give it."

By Mr. Williams. "I do not recollect ever having had any conversation on the subject of universal amnesty. I could not have recommended such a thing, because I never was in favor of it until the time shall come when it is safe."

[illegible]

A. "It would be very hard, I reckon, to fix it; but it was along in the summer of 1865, but not more than two or three months after the North Carolina proclamation of May 29."

By Mr. Woodbridge. "When I said that the President's views underwent a change, I meant that while I was contending for the rights which these paroled rebel soldiers had, he was insisting on it that they should be punished."

By Mr. Eldridge. "Any correspondence I ever had with the President as official, and can be furnished. I had to make frequent endorsements on the subjects of the rights of those paroled prisoners. The only correspondence that I could have had on the subject of amnesty, or where I recommended men for pardon, as in the case of Pickett, and others, all of which I kept copies, and will furnish them. I recollect the North Carolina proclamation, which was the first one giving a State government. I was present when it was read, and it was in the direction I wanted. I was anxious to see a temporary government there, but I did not want to see anarchy. I did not give any opinion against it."

Q. "Did you give any opinion in favor of that proposition?"

A. "I do not give any opinion in favor of civil government until Congress could meet and establish some permanent government there. I did not want all those left there, and no form of civil government whatever. I was not in favor of anything or opposed to anything particularly. I was simply in favor of having government there. I did not pretend to set my judgment as to what it should be. I was perfectly willing to leave that to the civil department. I asked no person what I should do in my duties. I was willing to take all the responsibility, and did not want to give my views as to what the civil branch of the government should do."

Q. "Some of these Governors were military officers, and held rank in the army?"

A. "That was during the rebellion. Mr. Johnson was Military Governor of Tennessee, and General Hamilton in Texas. I do not recollect that there were any more Military Governors. The others were Provisional or Military Governors. I looked upon them as equally Provisional."

By Mr. Thomas. Q. "You have stated your opinions as to the rights and privileges of General Lee and his soldiers. Did you mean that to include any political rights?"

A. "I have explained that I did not. There was no difference of opinion on this point between President Johnson and me, but there was as to whether the parole gave them any privilege or rights."

By Mr. Eldridge. Q. "He claiming that it did not, and you that it did."

A. "He claimed that the time must come when they should be tried and convicted, and I claiming that the time would not come, except by a violation of their parole. I claimed that I gave them no political privileges, but that I had a right, as military commander, to arrange terms of surrender which would protect the lives of those prisoners. I believe that it is conceded by everybody that I had that right, and that Mr. Lincoln conceded it at the time."

By Mr. Boutwell. Q. "How recently has the President expressed to you the opinion that General Lee or others who had the benefit of parole should be tried and punished?"

A. "Not since about two years."

Q. "Have you, at any time, heard the President make any remark in reference to the admission of members of Congress from the rebel States into either House?"

A. "I cannot say positively what I have heard him say on that subject. I have heard him say as much, perhaps, in his published speeches, last summer, as I ever heard him say at all upon that subject. I have heard him say, and I think I have heard him say twice in his speeches, that if the North carried the elections by members enough to give them, with the Southern members, a majority, why should they not be the Congress of the United States? I have heard him say that several times."

By Mr. Williams. Q. "When you say the North you mean the Democratic party of the North, or, in other words, the party favoring his policy?"

A. "I mean if the North carried enough members in favor of the admission of the South. I did not hear him say he would recognize them as a Congress. I merely heard him ask the question, 'Why would they not be the Congress?' I heard him say that in one or two speeches—do not recollect where."

By Mr. Boutwell. Q. "Have you heard him make a remark kindred to that elsewhere?"

A. "Yes, I have heard him say that aside from his speeches, in conversation. Cannot say just when it was—probably about that same time."

Q. "Have you heard him at any time make any remark or suggestion concerning the legality of Congress with the Southern members excluded?"

A. "He alluded to that subject frequently, on his tour to Chicago and back, last summer. His speeches were generally reported with considerable accuracy. Cannot recollect what he said, except in general terms; but I read his speeches at the time. I do not recollect having heard him say anything privately on that subject especially. I never heard him allude to the Executive Department of the government. I never heard him make any remarks looking to the controversy between the Executive and Congress."

By Mr. Marshall. Q. "I understood you to say that you were very anxious, at the close of the war, that civil governments should be established in some form, and you so advised the President."

A. "I so stated frequently in his presence, but I advised no particular form of proceeding."

Q. "Were you present when this North Carolina proclamation was read in the cabinet?"

A. "I would not be certain, but am of the opinion that the first time I heard it read was in the presence of the President and Secretary of War."

Q. "Did you assent to that plan?"

A. "I did not dissent from it. It was a civil matter, and, although I was anxious something should be done, I did not intend to dictate a plan. I do not think I expressed any opinion about it at the time. I looked upon it as simply a temporary measure until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so that there was a form of government. I think I was present at the time by invitation of either the President or Secretary of War. I supposed I was free to express my views. I supposed the object was that I should express my views if I could suggest any change. I do not think I was asked my views. I know that, if I had been asked the question, I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable government there. In reference to the opinion I gave the President on the amnesty proclamation, I think I testified pretty freely, and told the President I disagreed with him on the clauses excluding volunteer Generals, and as to the $20,000 clause. I did not say anything as to the rest, whether it was too lenient or too stringent. I can state what I thought about it. But one thing I said, I know that immediately after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible; but since that time there has been an evident change there. I may [illegible]"

[illegible] expressed my views to the President. I do not recollect particularly. I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being done at that time as being lasting any longer than until Congress would meet and either ratify that or establish some other form of government. I know it never crossed my mind that what was being done was anything more than temporary. [illegible] Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present twice before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President, was the one which was carried right through."

Q. "What paper was that?"

A. "The North Carolina proclamation."

Q. "You understood that Mr. Lincoln's plan was temporary—to be either confirmed or a new government set up by Congress?"

A. "Yes, and I understood Mr. Johnson's to be so, too. That was my opinion. I never heard the President say the plan was to be temporary, but I was satisfied that everybody looked upon it as temporary until Congress met."

Q. "You stated that the President's proclamation was a continuation of the project submitted by Mr. Lincoln. I wish to inquire of you whether you ever compared these to ascertain whether they are the same or not?"

A. "No, sir, I never compared them. I took them to be the very same papers. They were substantially the same, if not the very same."

On July 20, General Grant being recalled, said he had had a conversation with the President in company with General Hillyer, but that nothing important transpired. General Grant was asked in reference to the Maryland election troubles. The President had determined to use the military power in behalf of Governor Swann, but General Grant called attention to the law on the subject, which changed his views and determination, evidently. Some troops, about 150, were sent to Baltimore, to be used in case of a riot. Their services were not needed.

The following are the additional points of the evidence before the Impeachment Committee:

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Mr. Hugh McCulloch testified that he had appointed Mr. Flanagan naval officer of Philadelphia by order of the President, and described at length the manner of the appointments in the Treasury Department. He said the establishment of the revenue system in the South was intended for the benefit of the South, and thought that the original revenues were not as well collected as they would have been if the general appointees had been permitted to retain their original offices. He testified that, to his knowledge, he had been appointed anybody convicted of crime.

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward, in his testimony, denied that he had interfered with the publication of General Baker's book. He also said that he had no orders or records in his department prohibiting individuals elected in the rebel States from entering in the discharge of their offices and no orders setting aside enactments of Legislatures of said States, nor for the suppression of newspapers. He stated that he had advised the President not to appoint Postmasters or Revenue officers who could not take the oath. The Provisional Governors were paid the salaries attaching to their offices. Mr. Seward had seen no indication on the part of Mr. Johnson of an intention to prevent the trial of Jeff. Davis. On the contrary, every time the question had been raised the President always appeared to be anxious that Mr. Davis should be tried by a civil tribunal after it was decided that he should not be tried by military tribunal. The question as to the authority of the President to establish State governments had never been discussed, Mr. Seward feeling that there was no reason that there should be any discussion about it.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

Mr. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, testified that the removals in the Internal Revenue Department were not beneficial to the service; that few of the incumbents were removed for incapacity or dishonesty, and that he had no doubt these removals caused a loss to the revenue of many millions of dollars. These changes continually encouraged distillers to combine for the purpose of fraud. There were men still in office whom he desired to remove, but could not. He had expressed a desire to the Secretary to have the removals made. The President was in the habit of making the appointments without consulting him, and without looking at the records of the office. There were men in the service whom he had requested to be removed—as many as six. The Secretary always made removals when he had evidence of their inefficiency. In most districts where the officers had been changed a loss had occurred. In 240 collection districts 150 Assessors had been removed. In States where removals were made the best men were removed.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE BAKER.

Lafayette C. Baker was examined on February 8, on the contents of a letter written by Andrew Johnson, some time in the early part of 1864, to a Southern man, giving information as to the troops about the capital, and elsewhere, and advice to Jeff. Davis. General Baker testified that he received the letter on or about the 1st of November, 1865. General Baker said that he doubted the genuineness of the letter at first. Not being familiar with the signature of Andrew Johnson, he carried it to Colonel Browning, at the White House, turning over the written part of the letter so that he (Browning) could only see the signature. He remarked that he believed there were persons engaged in forging the President's signature to letters of recommendation and other papers, and that he had there what purported to be the President's signature. This was in Colonel Browning's private room, in the presence of two other persons. I asked him if that was the signature of the President? He said it was; that he could swear to it. General Baker then went away and returned the letter to the party who had given it to him. The letter was dated at Nashville, and was addressed to Jefferson Davis, and was apparently in reply to one received from Davis, or from some one in authority, from the fact that he starts out with an acknowledgment of another letter. It goes on to make suggestions as to some declared policy which had been adopted by the Confederacy. In another letter he refers to Parson Brownlow in very severe terms. The party who handed me the letter I have not seen but once since, and that was in Washington, three months after I had given him the letter. He told me he was an applicant for a position, and wanted to know what use the letter would be to him. The first time I had the letter in my possession I mentioned it to some parties in Washington that there was such a letter. I was waited upon by a number of members of Congress two or three times, I think, to get the letter. It was too late. I had returned it. Among those who called I can remember Hotchkiss, Scofield, and Van Aernam. This was in 1865. In reply to the question as to how he got the letter he would never tell me, except that it had been taken out of Andrew Johnson's table in Nashville. The body and signature of the letter were all in the same handwriting. The man's name who gave it to me was John W. Adamson, No. 29 Myrtle street, Nashville, Tenn. He said that he did not take the letter himself; that Governor Brownlow's son had employed a colored man to take it. I never disclosed the fact of my having the letter except to members of Congress and to General Eckert, of the War Department. There were two other persons who read the letter with me—one of whom, C. G. Watkins, I met with Adamson.

In reply to a question of Mr. Ashley, as to the existence of any other letters written by Mr. Johnson, either before or after he had become President, General Baker said:

Mrs. Lucy L. Cobb, of Washington city, showed me two letters, one evening, when she was brought to my headquarters, April 8, 1866. Having criticised her severely, saying that a woman of her character had no business to be around the White House, she claimed that she had a right to be there, and that it was with the knowledge and approval of the President, and to satisfy me showed me two letters—one written by Mr. Johnson to the Postmaster General, asking him to give her husband, Mr. Cobb, a situation in the Post Office Department, and another written to Mr. McCulloch, asking him to give her a situation at the Treasury Department. I believe Mrs. Cobb to be a disreputable woman, or, in other words, a woman of the town.

In reply to a question whether Mrs. Cobb told him (Baker) that the President knew that she was getting money for pardons, he said Mrs. Cobb told him the President knew all about it. She stated that for two pardons she procured for two men in Richmond she got $2,000; that she bought a pair of kid gloves for Colonel Robert Johnson, took two $500 bills, put one in each glove, and presented the gloves to Robert Johnson. She went on to state that the President, on one or two occasions, made advances, asking her to his private room at the Kirkwood House, while he was President. She stayed in his room one night all night, and on another occasion until two o'clock in the morning. She afterwards detailed a conversation she had with Mr. Johnson, in which he said he was going to muster out Radical officers, and among them Mr. Stanton.

TESTIMONY OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, who was examined May 29, stated, in reply to a question by the Chairman, that he knew of no reason why the government did not bring on the trial of Jeff. Davis when the war partially closed by the capture of Mr. Davis, and before that time the districts and circuits were held in Virginia by the District Judge, in the absence of a Justice of the Supreme Court. The indictment against Davis was found in a Circuit Court, over which the District Judge presided. The Circuit Court had been regularly held by the same District Judge ever since, and he knew of no reason why Mr. Davis could not be brought to trial, if it was intended that he should be tried by a civil court on the indictment which was formed at that time. The Chief Justice stated that he recalled no conversation on that subject since the time of indictment. The circuit of which the district of Virginia is part was allotted to him shortly after he went on the bench, in December, 1864. Then he had only one or two conversations with the President in reference to the holding of that court, and, although the conversations were not fresh on his recollection, he could easily give the substance of them by the President's proclamation of April 2, 1866, declaring the insurrection at an end, and the rebel states free, except Texas. I desired to join the District Judges in holding Circuit Courts, believing that it was my duty to do so as soon as the military authorities had been withdrawn; but military commissions were still being issued from time to time, or trials were held under military commission at different points within my circuit, which included Virginia, and I wished to be assured that the proclamation relieved the United States Circuit Courts from all liability by interference on the part of the military. I intended to join in holding the courts if such relief could be assured. I called, therefore, upon the President and asked him to issue a short proclamation to that effect. I submitted to him an informal one, drawn by myself, stating that military authority was abrogated and the *habeas corpus* restored in all cases within the jurisdiction of the United States. He expressed a great readiness to do everything that was necessary to facilitate my desire to hold the courts, but he said his proclamation of April 2d was sufficient for that purpose. I replied that I also thought so at first, and should probably have remained of that opinion if these military commissions had not been going on, and that what I desired was a complete declaration, over his signature, construing the proclamation distinctly on these two points: That the military rule was abrogated in civil cases, and jurisdiction restored to the courts of the United States, so that the Circuit Court could proceed without risk of interruption from the military authority. He expressed his readiness to do everything I wished to be done, and nothing was done. I presume the President recurred to his opinion that his proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end was sufficient, and did not think it worth while to do any more. That, however, is mere inference. I presented a form of proclamation and requested him to issue a similar one, but he did not.

That is all. The conversations occurred in the spring or summer of 1866, shortly after the act of Congress was passed reducing the number and changing all the Circuit Courts, except the first and second, but making no provision for the State allotments, and it was the opinion of seven of the Judges that with authority to make allotments we had no jurisdiction to hold courts ourselves. I said to the United States District Attorney for the District of Virginia that I should have joined the District Judge in holding the Circuit Court if the order first mentioned had been issued. I did not see the law changing the circuits for some time after it was passed, and when I did see it I conferred with every one of the Judges about it except the Judge then in California, and we all agreed that any judgment rendered in any court by a Judge of the Supreme Court, except in the First and Second Districts, which were not changed, might be liable to be reversed on order, and for that reason that the courts should be left to be held by the District Judges until a new allotment should be authorized by Congress. The act I refer to is the act of July 23, 1866, altering seven of the circuits. The President sent for me to come to the White House in August, 1866, and asked my views as to the trial of Davis. A trial in Virginia was suggested, and also the possibility of a trial in Tennessee, and something was said about a trial by military commission, or in this city upon indictment if one should be found by the Supreme Court of the District.

I said to him that the trial of Davis, as to time, manner and place, was, I thought, a matter exclusively for the consideration of the Executive Department of the government, about which I, as the head of the Judicial Department, do not wish to express any opinion; that when I held the court I should try anybody who was brought before me, but did not desire to express an opinion in reference to persons to be tried, or the time or place, or mode of trial. That was about all. I did not think the trial of Davis a matter for me to consider about. It was a question of time whether Mr. Davis should be tried by a military or by a civil court. I would not express any desire or unwillingness to have him tried in the district in which I must preside.

TESTIMONY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEED.

Attorney General Speed, who was sworn and examined, said that immediately after the capture of Jefferson Davis the President expressed a desire for a speedy trial [illegible] the District [illegible] holding [illegible] presiding [illegible] down there. [illegible] Davis [illegible] instructions [illegible] him to trial speedily, and thought it could be done. The trial was first postponed until after developments should be made at the trial of the conspirators. [illegible] we all came to the conclusion that unless the Judge of the Supreme Court should preside he should not be tried; that the case was one over which he should preside. I had great disinclination to have Mr. Davis tried before Judge Underwood. I would not consent to it at all. The Chief Justice declined to go there, because the country was not so quiet as he desired, and because military rule prevailed there. Nothing was said to me, I believe, of a trial before Judge Underwood, and as Mr. Chase would not or could not go there the trial was not come off. A question was made about trying Mr. Davis in Kentucky. That I opposed because it would have to be a case of constructive presence in Kentucky. The question was mooted as to trying him in Pennsylvania, Indiana or Ohio, in connection with John Morgan's raid, but I opposed his being tried in any State, except where he had been actually present. Then it was said that we could appoint a Judge to Judge Catron's place and try him in East Tennessee. That was anxiously considered, and on a consideration of it by the President, with myself, we both concurred that it would not look well for the President's own home, and in his own State. I vigorously opposed his trial for the crime of treason before a military commission, and so the thing stood until I left office. I must say that I was on those grounds the principal cause of the non-trial of Mr. Davis. At least I believe I was. I was to have taken part in the prosecution, but, with the conviction that if the trial should result in conviction I would not constitute a part of the Cabinet, or be an adviser of the President.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY COUNTERFEITERS.

Important Discoveries of the United States Detectives—Over a Million of Dollars Realized from the Disposal of the Bogus Bonds—Nine of the Alleged Operators in Custody.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 23.

It was recently stated in the *Herald* that arrests had been made by the United States government officials which were of an exceedingly important character, but the particulars of the affair were for various good reasons withheld. It can now be safely stated that the counterfeiters of seven-thirties and five-twenties who have caused trouble throughout the country are now in custody. Since the counterfeits were discovered at Washington Mr. William P. Wood, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, has been actively engaged with his subordinates in endeavoring to apprehend the counterfeiters. His attention had been called, previous to the discovery named, to counterfeit issues of $100 compound interest notes and $50 legal tenders. After weeks of persistent and earnest labor, in which he was assisted by United States Detective Nettleship, residing in Newark, he was enabled to trace the authors of the latter counterfeit to the small village of Paulsboro, Gloucester County, N. J., and subsequently ascertained that the work of engraving and circulating the legal tenders was done at that village, as is alleged, by William Spencer, *alias* William E. Brockway, and seven confederates. He then proceeded to gather sufficient evidence, with a view to fasten the guilt without doubt upon the parties named, and while engaged in this latter work he discovered the counterfeit seven-thirties and five-twenties, and compared the work upon the fraudulent bonds with that of the other counterfeits, and became satisfied that both counterfeits were the work of the same artist. Acting upon this theory he went quietly to work to fasten the crime upon the suspected parties. Having thus been fortified by evidence sufficient to corroborate the allegation, Mr. Wood made affidavit, on the 12th inst., before United States Commissioner Whitehead, at Newark, against William Spencer and Hannah, his reputed wife, alleging that they were the principals in the extensive frauds upon the government, and that they had been assisted by five other persons whose names are withheld. Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of Spencer and his wife, who were found by the officers of the law at St. James' Hotel, in New York, on Friday, November 15, where they were preparing to leave for Europe. They were taken to Jersey City and placed in a room in Taylor's Hotel, at that place, where they were guarded, the authorities not being able to make the examination in the case at that time. On Tuesday morning last they were taken to Newark, before United States Commissioner Whitehead, and held in the sum of $40,000 to appear for an examination during next week. The woman had the amount named on her person, and readily produced it as bail.

The Paulsboro establishment was in operation as long ago as July, 1865, and it is estimated that the parties engaged in the business have netted upwards of one million dollars. The spurious issues of the notes and bonds were made from a lead impression of the genuine plates at Washington, secured by a confederate of the counterfeiters, and the several branches of the transfer work were also the work of confederates. All the parties engaged in the counterfeiting have become wealthy, as a matter of course, and now reside in different parts of the country. Government officers have been despatched to arrest them, and it is probable that they are now all in custody. Spencer is the owner of a magnificent residence in Philadelphia, and is said to worth at least $200,000. When taken before the United States Commissioner at Newark, he and his wife were fashionably dressed, accompanied by a colored nurse, who bore in her arms an infant of one of the alleged counterfeiters. The appearance of the man and woman was very respectable. Spencer is a tall, intelligent and gentlemanly looking man, and his wife, in appearance, very ladylike.

The government officials are now engaged in searching for the presses, &c., upon which the work was executed, and the probabilities are that they will be found to-day or to-morrow. There are still many items of interest connected with this crime which are withheld, and which will astonish the public.

Spencer when arrested maintained great composure, and not a sign of guilt manifested itself. When taken before the Commissioner he appeared not in the least excited or disconcerted, and coolly took from his pocket a small comb, with which he proceeded to comb his whiskers and hair. After brushing the dust from his coat and arranging his necktie, he seated himself in a chair and patiently waited for further proceedings. To one not familiar with the surrounding circumstances he would have appeared to be a retired Broadway merchant. He was not, however, unprepared for the difficulty in which he found himself, for he was accompanied by his counsel, Judge Stewart, of New York, and immediately upon arriving at Newark he summoned Wm. B. Guild, Esq., of that city, to his presence, and after a short conversation retained his legal services in behalf of himself and wife.

In addition to the above it is stated that about two years ago Spencer resided in a house at Paulsboro, adjoining the residence of one Charles Adams, *alias* Langdon Moore, who was arrested charged with robbing a bank at Concord, Massachusetts.

It is probable that more light will be shed upon this prodigious scheme of the counterfeiters during the next week.

METHODISM.

Results of the Centenary Year—Total Receipts in Forty-five Conferences, $8,931,255.96.

From the New York Methodist, Nov. 23.

The figures in the following table have been gathered from a variety of sources. The greater part has been obtained from a careful study of the official reports of the conferences, as published, and from our correspondents:

Baltimore	$123,158.63
Black River	27,000.00
California	75,327.35
Central German	30,000.00
Central Illinois	60,000.00
Central Ohio	144,767.00
Cincinnati	300,000.00
Colorado	300.00
Des Moines	60,000.00
East Baltimore	187,262.00
Eastern German	11,325.00
East Genesee	150,000.00
East Maine	15,000.00
Erie	304,018.00
German and [illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Maine	17,384.54
Michigan	139,377.31
Missouri and Arkansas	151,841.63
Nebraska	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
Newark	[illegible]
New England	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
New York East	[illegible]
North Indiana	[illegible]
Northwest Indiana	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Oneida	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]
Rock River	[illegible]
Southern Illinois	[illegible]
Troy	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]
Wyoming	418,104.00
Total reported in forty-five conferences	$8,931,255.96

The Massachusetts Election.

The following is the full vote in Massachusetts for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State officers:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Alexander H. Bullock	98,306
John Quincy Adams	70,360
All others	183

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

William Claflin	100,361
George S. Stearns	68,547
All others	60

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Oliver Warner	101,108
Charles Brambleccom	67,748
All others	57

FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.

Jacob H. Loud, of Plymouth	101,047
Harvey Arnold, of Adams	64,805
Henry Arnold, of Adams	2,787
All others	310

AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Henry S. Briggs, of Pittsfield	100,951
Arthur F. Devereux, of Roxbury	67,744
All others	876

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Charles Allen, of Boston	100,944
Wm. C. Endicott, of Salem	68,720
All others	631

Proposition from a Man Ambitious to Hell to Portland.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 25.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I see in this morning's paper that one O. N. Wood has made a proposition to take Weston's back track, and crawl to Portland. I, too, will make one. Mine is this:

I will take Mr. Weston's back track, and perform the journey to Portland by rolling it, in two hundred and five (205) days. No rolling to be done on Sundays. I am to receive for this job, if I win, $15,000; if I lose, I am to pay over $10,000 to any charitable institution in this city that may be named, and $5,000 to the person who accepts my offer. The money to be delivered on the 15th of next June, in Chicago, Ill. I will start on the 20th at this month.

P. H. CONSIDON, 1490 Michigan avenue.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Particulars of the Awful Colliery Explosion at Ferndale, England.

Frightful Loss of Life.

Three Hundred Persons Entombed Alive.

Thrilling Scenes and Heartrending Incidents.

The cable telegram which appeared a few days ago has prepared the reader for the details, which are now at hand, of one of the most disastrous colliery explosions ever recorded. It was stated that 300 persons were in the colliery when the accident occurred, but it has since been ascertained that the number was greater. The Ferndale Colliery, the scene of the accident, is situated near Rhondda Fach, in the Rhondda Valley, seven miles from Pontypridd, and twenty-one miles from Cardiff.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

The explosion occurred at half-past one o'clock, and such was its terrific force that the concussion shook the whole mine. The report was heard throughout the valley. Flames almost burst up the shaft of the pit, with a cloud of ashes and stones. The manager of the colliery was down in the workings at the time of the explosion, and efforts were first made to find him, if possible, so that, if alive, his assistance might be had in directing operations for the rescue of the men. He was among the first found, but, unhappily, quite dead, having been suffocated with choke-damp. Exploring parties were rapidly formed and sent into all the workings, but the air was very foul, and they had to proceed cautiously for fear of another explosion, the pit having been so shaken that large quantities of gas had escaped. They were also met by heavy falls in the airways, and in many instances the men had to cut out with pick and shovel. The process was excessively slow, and it was found that almost all had been suffocated by the carbonic acid gas before the men could descend the shaft to their assistance. By seven o'clock in the evening only three persons had been rescued and about twenty bodies recovered. Of the three hitchers employed at the bottom, two had been blown violently into the sump and killed by bruises, the third miraculously escaped with slight injury. Relays of workmen were continually sent down, but the obstacles were more formidable than they anticipated, and the delay which took place—sometimes several hours elapsing before any bodies could be got at—was productive of the most intense and painful anxiety in the people who had crowded round the pit, waiting the arrival to the bank of their hapless relatives. The work of recovery went on without intermission during the whole night, many of the volunteers remaining at work until they could scarcely stand with fatigue. The bodies were generally recovered in batches of twelve or fifteen at a time, as the falls were removed, and there was the prolonged interval of heart-rending suspense. By four o'clock this morning four or five persons had been received above, almost all so frightfully injured that there is little hope of their recovery. Fifty-three dead bodies had been recovered. Several valuable horses were also found dead in the drift, and brought out. At this point the work of discovery was brought to a stand, for the force of the explosion was such that the walls and roofs of the pit had been loosened, and enormous quantities of rubbish kept falling in all parts of the mine, choking up the air ways, and absolutely cutting off all the communications. Tramload after tramload of rubbish and masses of rock that had to be broken up with quarrying tools, had to be removed, and this added to the delay. Thus the whole day was spent in clearing a fall in the Duffryn level, behind which it is believed there are some thirty-five workmen. It is not thought that one of them can be alive, as the air current is completely cut off, and in the face of the working the atmosphere is so foul and dangerous that the working parties have to grope their way in utter darkness.

This afternoon the Coroner empanelled a jury, and inspected the bodies of the dead. A visit to the desolate homes where they lay disclosed cases of the most distressing character, whole families having been swept off. In one house a father and three sons lay stretched in death as though they were calmly sleeping, and the fourth son lay dead a few doors off, leaving a young widow in an agony of grief.

In another family of six that went out well and hearty in the morning only one had been brought back alive, and he will be a cripple for life should he survive his injuries. In some houses the poverty of the occupants was so great that they were destitute of the means of laying out the bodies, and consequently the corpses in all their ghastly disfigurement, lay on the stone floor covered with sacks. In one house two lads injured lay on the floor as they were brought from the pit, the inmates fearing to touch them lest they should kill them too soon.

In most of the houses the distress and sorrow were intensified by the fact that others were to come to swell the list of victims. In all cases, certificates of burial were given and the funeral expenses, we believe, will be borne by the firm in whose service the unfortunate fellows have died. Orders were given by Mr. Davis for an unlimited supply of everything requisite for the injured from the shops in the place, but, sad to relate, this generosity will not be largely drawn upon, for of all the 170 souls who were down the fatal pit at the outside it is feared only two can survive their injuries.

SUNDAY.—This morning all hope of safety for those still below has been abandoned, as the managers of other collieries who were down in the pit the greater part of the night, on reaching the surface declared it to be an utter impossibility for any of the unfortunate workers to be still alive. It is believed that the explosion took place in the heading, where some seventy colliers were at work, and that place becoming filled up, the only means of exit was cut off, and the remainder who were in the pit have been suffocated by the after damp. Relatives and friends are naturally loth to accept the prevailing belief, and they still cling to the hope of many being rescued, and they still linger about the pit. The poor woman was at the pit's mouth with an infant in her arms during the whole of Friday night, anxiously but vainly watching for her husband, who worked below, and it was not until yesterday morning that she consented to be led away. Mr. Williams' death was evidently caused by suffocation, as he was not at all burnt, and his features were as placid and composed as if he were asleep. His body was found with that of nine others, all of whom have been recognized by sorrowing relatives. In another lot there was an aged man and his four grown-up sons, all brought up in rapid succession, and all lifeless. The coal trade in this district has been in a depressed state for some time, and several colliers from some of the small collieries in the neighborhood of Porth have been working at Ferndale, and numbers of those who visited the pit yesterday and to-day have had to walk several miles to obtain tidings, if possible, of relatives. An old and experienced manager, who had been in the pit during the whole of Friday night, says, although it had been his lot to witness the effects of many explosions, he never, during the whole of his career, beheld such a sight as that which he witnessed below. He is also of opinion that unless very great care is taken other explosions will follow. Many of the bodies that have been brought to the surface are frightfully burnt, the clothing completely destroyed, and in some cases portions of the body have been literally burnt away, the charred remains presenting a sickening and frightful spectacle. At the time of the explosion thirty-five horses were working in the pit, and every one of them has been killed. Some of them had portions of their harness still on, but every vestige of hair was burnt off. It is difficult to conjecture what has been the cause of the accident, but it is feared that long immunity from accidents in the Rhondda Valley have made the colliers reckless of their safety. Some of the lamps have been found open, but some believe that this may have been caused by the force of the explosion; but those who were well acquainted with the construction of the safety lamp declare that to be an impossibility. In the colliery is a new stable, in which it is said that four carpenters were working with naked lights. This is believed to have been the cause of the accident, as a large quantity of gas is said to be constantly in the pit. There are numerous rumors afloat as to the cause of the accident, but nothing reliable has yet been ascertained.

A Queer Omission.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The stamp law requires that jellies and sauces of home manufacture, sardines, and many other articles of pastry stores, should bear the revenue stamp. The law reads thus:

"Preserved meats, fruits, &c., for and upon every can, bottle, or other single package, containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams or jellies, contained therein, and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on and after the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, when such can, bottle, or other single package, with its contents, shall not exceed two pounds in weight, the sum of one cent.

"When such can, bottle, or other single package, with its contents, shall exceed two pounds in weight, for every additional pound or fractional part thereof, one cent."

From non-acquaintance with this provision it has not been obeyed. Pickling and preserving establishments, of unimpeachable respectability, have thus been sending out their merchandise by the ton, bearing no stamp, and therefore jeopardizing the retailers who have purchased from them. The inadvertence, it is estimated, has withheld from the government a very large sum. Deputy Collector Kneass, during the last few days, first discovered the fact. He found that only in a few retail confectioners' and fruiterers' stores were the jellies stamped. He went on with what he deems his duty, and has attached an immense amount of goods for non-conformity to the revenue regulations.

Three Thousand Dollars Claimed for Drawing a Tooth Without Consent.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 23.

Jacob Dollar vs. C. C. Eberle. This case was submitted to Judge Storer. The plaintiff, a German, alleges that while he was in his brother's saloon, in March last, suffering with a tooth ache and swelled jaw, the defendant, who is a barber and tooth extractor, came up and asked permission to examine his mouth. The plaintiff, to provide against a sudden experiment being made, told Mr. Eberle that he did not desire his tooth extracted, but opened his mouth to allow an examination, when the dentist surreptitiously slipped in his forceps, causing the plaintiff to yell so fiercely as to alarm all the boarders and inmates of the establishment, broke the tooth, and then, proceeding to extract the roots, operated so negligently and unskilfully as to injure or carry off part of the jaw-bone, causing not only great pain but serious bodily injury. The same night extensive inflammation appeared in the upper part of the face; there was a protrusion of the eye-ball, and shortly afterward lock-jaw, the injury continuing to cause different symptoms until the 8th of July, when he had to visit a hospital in the city for the purpose of having an operation performed.

Mrs. Dollar, the sister-in-law of plaintiff, testified that Dr. Eberle was distinctly told by Mr. Dollar that he was not to draw the tooth, [illegible] look into his mouth.

Q. What followed?

A. The Doctor pulled it out, and immediately afterwards I heard the shrieks of plaintiff.

Court—What is the regular business of the defendant?

A. Doctor, dentist, barber—a little of everything.

To defendant's attorney. He has drawn teeth for me and my children.

Two or three physicians and dentists who were examined, supposed that near the base of the tooth there may have been some ulcerous affection, or extensive injury without the tooth being extracted at all; and though they regarded it as unsafe practice to extract a tooth while there was swelling or inflammation, they were unwilling to conclude positively that the sufferings the plaintiff experienced were owing to this operation.

The defendant was examined. He said that though the plaintiff at first objected to have the tooth taken out, he gave his consent, impliedly, to the extraction of the roots by opening his mouth.

Court—How long have you practiced dentistry?

Defendant—I have been barbering since I was nine years old, and have been drawing teeth since I was sixteen.

Plaintiff's Attorney—Mrs. Dollar says you winked at her when you looked into the plaintiff's mouth. Had you your instrument in your hand at that time?

Defendant—I expect so.

Some witnesses were called who testified that defendant had successfully operated upon their ivory.

The Court addressed some queries to the defendant in relation to "incisors" and "molars," and other technicalities of the dental art, with a view to test his skill, but the latter cut the matter short by remarking that he forgot all his elementary studies, and professed only to be a practical operator.

A witness was introduced on the other side who made proffer to the court of a damaged eye, which he said was the result of Eberle's quackery; but this being a question of dental skill, the court ruled out the eye.

The further hearing of the case was laid over until the opinion of experienced dentists could be had in reference to the operation complained of.

THE COTTON TAX.

Report of Special Commissioner Wells to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1867.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: As the question of the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax now laid upon raw cotton is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress at an early day, I have thought it expedient to anticipate so much of my annual report as relates to this subject, and accordingly herewith submit to you the accompanying statement, with the request that the same, if approved, be transmitted to Congress.

To this statement there is appended the report of the Committee of the Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition, to whom was referred the consideration and examination of the samples of cotton there exhibited; a document which it has seemed desirable should be made public at the present time rather than to allow the same to be delayed until the complete publication of the reports of the Commissioners.

When the Internal Revenue tax of three cents per pound was imposed upon raw cotton by the act of July 13, 1866, the average price of middling cotton in New York for the preceding twelve months had been in excess of forty cents per pound, and for the twelve months next succeeding was in excess of twenty-five cents per pound; at which range of prices the tax in question was undoubtedly less burdensome than the taxes imposed and still maintained on other forms of domestic industry.

At the same time it has been generally assumed in almost all previous reports and debates on the subject, that the tax on cotton was a temporary measure, called for and only to be defended on the ground of the necessities of the nation, and to be repealed at the earliest moment when its continuance seemed likely to prove a serious impediment to domestic production, or an undesirable stimulus to the foreign cultivator. That these contingencies are now imminent, and that the time has arrived when the policy of raising revenue from a tax upon cotton should be no longer adhered to, will, it is believed, appear evident from the following facts and statistics:

The principal competitor to the United States in the production of cotton is India, and the price of India cotton has been materially advanced during the past five years through two agencies—first, by improvements in machinery for its manufacture; and secondly, in consequence of an improvement in its quality, due to increased care in handling, to the use of exotic seed, and to the transfer of native seed from districts which have heretofore yielded the best staple to those where the production have been inferior. It is to this latter agency that the recent marked improvement in India cotton is, perhaps, more especially to be attributed than to any other. But be the causes what they may, it may be affirmed that where India cotton formerly bore the relation of one-half to two-thirds the value of American, it now bears the relation of two-thirds to three-quarters, while a portion of the crop is fully equal to middling uplands for the manufacture of heavy fabrics.

Evidence exists, tending to show that the present tax of two and a half cents per pound on American cotton is equal to a premium of at least fifty per cent upon the cost of raising cotton in India, and by some authorities it is alleged to be even greater. The tax, therefore, could with propriety be imposed only while the aggregate supply of cotton was less than the demand, and the price consequently far above the normal rate. The largest consumption of cotton in Europe in any one year was in 1860 when it amounted to 4,921,000 bales, equal to 2,044,700,000 pounds. Of this amount the United States furnished eighty-five per cent, and there can be but little doubt that a surplus of cotton goods was produced in that year, even with the stimulus which the low cost of the staple then prevailing undoubtedly afforded to consumption.

In the year 1866 Europe obtained a supply of 3,513,083 bales, averaging 392 pounds each, equal to 1,376,714,226 pounds, of which less than forty per cent was from the United States. But this quantity, although somewhat less in pounds than the supply of 1860, was too great for the demand for consumption at the prices ruling, and about 600,000 bales were added to the stock on hand in European markets; which stock, on the 1st of January, 1867, the close of the European cotton year, was as follows: in Great Britain, 580,370 bales; on the Continent, 160,000 bales; total, 741,370 bales.

If we estimate cotton at 400 pounds to the bale (as has been the custom in the United States in the returns of the census), the comparative supply will appear as follows, subject to a slight variation from the fact that the cotton year of Europe is made up to the first of January, and that of the United States to the first of September, in bales of 400 pounds each.

CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE IN 1860.

American, about	3,911,730
Other varieties	700,000
Total	4,611,730

SUPPLY OF EUROPE IN 1866.

American, about	1,500,000
Other varieties	1,434,253
Total	4,434,253

The consumption of Europe in 1866, the year of smallest supply and of highest prices, was 1,651,000,000 pounds, or in bales of 400 pounds, 3,876,250. The proportion of American cotton in this year was somewhat larger than at a later date; but in 1864 it was less than 8 per cent of a total of over 2,000,000 bales.

The crop of 1866 in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1867, is estimated to have been from 1,900,000 to 1,950,000 bales, out of a total delivery of over 2,000,000 bales—the surplus being old cotton; but while this product was far more than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of free labor, the crop in question was really a failure, it having been cut short by a season more unfavorable than almost any heretofore experienced.

The season of 1867 has, however, proved most propitious, and the amount to come forward is estimated by few commercial authorities at less than 2,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each, and may even reach an aggregate of 3,000,000 bales.

In considering the subject of the production of cotton in the United States, with reference to the influence of the tax, it is desirable to take a large rather than a small estimate of the present crop; and we assume, therefore, the product of the year to be 2,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each. If from this we deduct 1,000,000 bales for home consumption and for an addition to the small domestic stock to be held over, we have 1,750,000 bales available for export, or 2,125,000, estimated at 400 pounds each. If now, other countries shall produce as much cotton as in 1866 (and there is no evidence as yet of appreciable decrease), the quantity from other countries than the United States, estimated in bales of 400 pounds each, will be 2,860,000; making a total available cotton supply to Europe of 4,610,000 bales. Such a supply will be equal to the year of 1860, when there was undoubtedly a surplus; but of this quantity the United States will now furnish less than forty-seven per cent, instead of eighty-five per cent in the year referred.

In short, under the stimulus of high prices, the world has produced more cotton than it can consume at the prices of the day. To cheapen prices may greatly extend the consumption after recovery from the first shock of so great a change. But in this fall of prices the profits of the producer—resting upon the higher prices which invited his outlay—has, to a very great extent, and, for the time, been lost.

When the American crop was in its supremacy, the average price of Surat cotton in Liverpool for the twenty years, 1841 to 1860, ranged from 3d to 5¼d per pound. When it was 3d, in 1848, the import to Great Britain was only 180,000 bales; when it was 5¼d, in 1857, the import was 680,000 bales. Thus it appears that price regulated the quantity imported; and neither the import to Europe, nor the export from India, was any measure of the production of that mysterious country. Though its export of annual average had been only about 250,000 bales, and much of that to China, when the American war made its sudden call for cotton in 1861-2, India contributed more than 1,000,000 bales that season. There is no evidence that there was any larger or more successful planting that year than previously, only that price called it out, and the stock left for home use was by so much less. Doubtless, in the succeeding years, cotton planting in India was increased, as elsewhere, by the stimulus of wonderfully remunerative prices to the producers and forwarders.

It is, however, safe to assume that there has always (at least in modern days) been a latent capacity in that country to throw upon the market an extra, and, perhaps, unexpected, a half million bales of cotton in any year, when the price should offer sufficient inducement; and an equal capacity to consume at home the whole production, when at so low prices that it could not be exported to Europe or China. Since the recent completion of many hundred miles of railways in India, that power of adding promptly to the world's supply of cotton has been greatly increased.

It therefore becomes evident that low prices for cotton must be anticipated for a considerable period, during which the domestic production should not be discouraged by the continued imposition of a direct tax. But with the relief that will be afforded by the prompt removal of the existing tax, the Commissioner fully believes that the United States will speedily regain the control of the cotton market, and again supply by far the larger portion of the total demand of Europe for consumption. In this opinion, moreover, he finds himself sustained by what may be regarded as the best authorities on cotton in this country, and particularly by the late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, Hon. E. R. Mudge, of Massachusetts, to whom as Chairman of a committee, the subject of the future supply of cotton was especially referred for investigation, by his colleagues on the commission. The conclusions of the report of this committee, not heretofore made public, are as follows:

Having carefully observed what has been done and is doing by other nations, the committee present the following conclusions:

1. That cotton growing in the Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully, as against all competition elsewhere.

2. That if burdened by a tax sufficient to be worth to the Treasury the cost of its collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully prosecuted.

3. That, already familiar to our people, in all its details, it is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South for the profitable employment of surplus labor, that is, beyond the necessity of crops for subsistence, in the production of something salable and exchangeable, whereby wealth can be regained; and,

4. The importance of a large production of cotton, as the chief export of the country, in adjusting balances of trade and exchanges, and especially in its bearing upon the future position of the public debt, so largely held and to be held abroad, cannot well be overstated; and so far transcends the value of the present tax that to preserve the latter at the cost of losing the former would be a "ha'penny 'orth of wisdom to a pound of folly."

The whole amount of internal revenue derived from the tax on raw cotton for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was $23,769,078.80; and although this sum comprises nearly all the revenue derived from the southern section of the country, and constitutes an amount not to be spared from the Treasury, yet, under all the circumstances [illegible]

the Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending the immediate passage by Congress of an act repealing the entire tax upon cotton, the same to take effect on the [illegible]

As yet but a small portion of the crop of 1867 cotton has been marketed, but if its repeal should be delayed to a later period, it will operate with injustice to those producers who may be forced to send their crop forward immediately [illegible] the repeal of the tax should be made to take effect at the close of the present year, September 1, 1867.

If a repeal of the tax, to take effect [illegible] should be enacted by Congress [illegible] the only [illegible] would, it is understood, are prepared [illegible] to take effect [illegible] pending legislation of Congress [illegible] thus insuring to the speculator [illegible] a gain equivalent in amount [illegible]. It is desirable, therefore, that the law [illegible] be so worded as to relieve from the tax only so much cotton as [illegible] in the act, remained unsold by [illegible] cotton having passed out of [illegible] ducer to pay the tax. If it be [illegible] Only in this way can the relief [illegible] tended, viz., to the impoverished [illegible].

It may be interesting to state in this connection that the committee of the Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition, assisted by [illegible], Esq., of Boston, have collected, and [illegible] suitably arranged, a series of samples of cotton from nearly all the cotton-growing countries of the world; which collection they [illegible] with the suggestion that [illegible] for preservation and reference, [illegible] offices at Washington. [illegible] Special Commissioner [illegible] I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
Special Commissioner [illegible]

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

A Full Account of Garibaldi's Final Defeat at Mentana.

Various accounts of the battle of Mentana are published by the French and Italian papers. The following is an interior report, signed by General Fabrizi, (chief of the staff,) by Colonels Missori, Canzio, Garibaldi, and Guerzoni, and by [illegible] Mario:

"On the 3d of November, at [illegible] body of volunteers which occupied Monte Rotondo was put in motion by the Mentana road in the direction of Tivoli, where all the [illegible] [illegible] Pontifical territory [illegible] concentrate. General Garibaldi [illegible] the possibility of encountering the enemy on the march, and had directed, in [illegible] all the arrangements [illegible] guard against an unexpected attack. The advanced guard was composed of the [illegible] of Bersaglieri, which was ordered to [illegible] strong flanking parties on our [illegible] the side exposed to the enemy. [illegible] taken at Monte Rotondo. The [illegible] [illegible] when the [illegible] had passed Mentana [illegible] the Pontifical troops [illegible] the head of the column, and the [illegible] the advanced guard. [illegible] General made the following dispositions: [illegible] second battalion of volunteers [illegible] the Bersaglieri, together with the Genoese [illegible] Legions, were extended along the height [illegible] rises about half a mile from Mentana, [illegible] received with a very sharp fire of foreign [illegible] and Zouaves. But the position [illegible] Mentana not being found suitable for defence, [illegible] movement in force toward the left, [illegible] menaced by the enemy with the evident intention of cutting off our line of retreat, our line was drawn into Mentana, occupying the houses, the castle, while the rest of the battalions were echeloned on the left and behind the village. Then two columns of [illegible] and Zouaves attacked in front and on the left, as had been foreseen, and succeeded for a few minutes in penetrating as far as the first houses. The position was then [illegible] and the retreat were threatened [illegible] Garibaldi ordered the whole line to [illegible] the bayonet; it was brilliantly executed, and the position was recovered. The General [illegible] directed from a height the fire of our [illegible] day seemed won, and the enemy was [illegible] instant losing ground, when a new and [illegible] [illegible] appeared on the field. They were fresh battalions of the Antibes Legion, reinforcing the wavering battalions of the [illegible] attacked our line with renewed vigor. Their [illegible] of precision and artillery caused heavy losses [illegible] men, who disputed the ground foot by foot. [illegible] victory seemed now hopeless. We were [illegible] with numbers, and paralyzed by the want of ammunition for our guns, which had exhausted their seventy rounds. It was necessary to [illegible] the line of retreat, and to hold the enemy in check, preventing him from descending on the road that leads from Mentana to Monte Rotondo. This object was successfully attained, and the retreat on Monte Rotondo [illegible] effected. General Garibaldi [illegible] all but disposable forces for the defence of the position and the castle. The enemy [illegible] within gun-shot of the village, but did not venture nor attack. Toward 5 o'clock he drew up his forces on the heights fronting Monte Rotondo, and left the whole evening and night at our disposal. General Garibaldi might have employed his time in reorganizing and opposing an energetic resistance in the elevated position of Monte Rotondo. But after the French and Italian intervention, the political situation preponderated over the military, and further bloodshed became useless. General Garibaldi perceived it, and ordered a retreat on Passo Corese. It was executed in the course of the evening, in presence of the enemy, and in excellent order. The combat lasted four hours. The whole Pontifical army, with three batteries of artillery, of which, however, they could only place a few guns in position, were in our front. The behavior of the troops during the fight was praiseworthy, and almost all the general and superior officers suffered in person during the last moments of the fight. But the seeds of dissolution scattered through the body by the infamous arts of the hired agents of the authorities, the failure of ammunition, the miserable and the evident want of an object, had rendered victory impossible. The individual actions of gallantry were numerous, and, on receiving the reports, we shall make them known. Our losses may amount to 350 dead and wounded, and some hundreds of prisoners; but the enemy paid still more dearly for his victory."

THE ARREST OF GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi, on arriving at Corese on the evening of the 3d, issued a manifesto stating that as the mixed intervention had now taken out of his hands the object of the enterprise—the liberation of Rome—he withdrew from it. General Fabrizi was charged with the necessary details of the disbanding of the force, and Garibaldi telegraphed to Leghorn for a vessel to take him to Caprera, and next morning, attended by many of his staff, he set off by special train for Florence on his way to that port. But at Figline the train was stopped by Colonel of Carabinieri Carnoszi, who required the General to descend, and told him he was under arrest. Garibaldi demanded the warrant, but was told there was no warrant but an order from government. He denied its authority over one guilty of no crime against the Italian government, and claimed his right to the character of a deputy, a Roman General appointed by a regular government, and an American citizen, and declared that he would only submit to force. His friends prepared to defend, but he forbade them, and opposed only a passive resistance. Crispi telegraphed to Florence to the government for leave for Garibaldi to proceed quietly to Caprera, pledging himself that there should be no demonstration; but, after an hour had elapsed, no reply arrived, and Colonel Carnoszi ordered Garibaldi's removal. Four carbineers took him up in their arms and placed him in the train, in which only his family were allowed to accompany him.

Churches in the United States.

The report on the state of religion in the United States, prepared by Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, and presented to the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance recently held in Amsterdam, is a document of great interest and value, containing within a small compass a vast amount of information in regard to the state and progress of religion in this country. We condense from the [illegible] the [illegible] which will be found convenient for reference:

NUMBER OF CHURCHES, ETC., IN THE COUNTRY.

	Churches.	Communicants.
Roman Catholic	3,820	[illegible]
Methodists	10,000	[illegible]
Baptists	17,320	[illegible]
Presbyterians	5,000	[illegible]
Lutherans	2,900	[illegible]
Congregationalists	2,780	[illegible]
Protestant Episcopalians	2,260	[illegible]
German Reformed	1,100	[illegible]
Dutch Reformed	440	[illegible]

United Brethren, about 3,000 societies.

Moravians, about 12,000 communicants.

Unitarians, about 2,000 churches.

Universalists include about 600,000 of the population.

Friends or Quakers, orthodox, about 54,000 members.

Friends or Quakers, Hicksites, about [illegible] members.

Marvellous Escape From Death.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

Last Friday evening, when the [illegible] Lane, were returning from school at [illegible] Station, to their home, a short distance from that place, one of them was very seriously injured by falling through a cattle guard on the C. H. & D. Road. They were walking hurriedly along the track, taking the shortest route home—and were so busily engaged in conversation that they were not aware of their near approach to the cattle guard; one of them [illegible] in the act of raising her veil to look for the place, when she stepped into the guard, and falling heavily, her head was severely bruised by striking the wall, and her [illegible] seriously injured. She was incapable of helping herself, and she was so wedged in the guard that her sister was unable to release her; and while she ran off to a house for assistance, a train of cars passed over the prostrate and wounded girl. Fortunately she sustained no injury from the train, but she narrowly escaped a terrible death by the "cow-catcher" being directed [illegible] as the locomotive plunged over her. Miss Lane will be confined to her bed for some time, but it is believed that she will not be permanently disabled.

The New Tariff of the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, [illegible]

To correct misapprehensions which seem to exist in America in regard to the new tariff of the Atlantic Cable companies, we give the leading points of the agreement [illegible] between the several companies interested [illegible] the charges and conditions for transmitting messages between Europe and America, to take effect the first of December next:

Five words, [illegible] not more than ten letters in all, are to be [illegible] message, for address and signature.

The minimum charge for a message, [illegible] any part of Great Britain and the [illegible] New York to be £2 5s., or $10 in gold, for ten words, not containing in all more than fifty letters. The charge for each additional word not exceeding five letters, two shillings, or [illegible]

All extra charges for code [illegible] abolished. The company, however, will [illegible] take to accept every form of code [illegible] presented, unless at special rates.

Messages in cipher will be charged at the rate of £3 3s., or $15 in gold, for the first ten words, and 10s. or $2.50 in gold, for each additional [illegible].

N. B.—By "cipher" is meant [illegible] numerals, or of letters of the alphabet [illegible] any known, nor dictionary, [illegible] places, ships, or persons, [illegible]

When cipher is intermixed [illegible] the plain portion of the [illegible] at the ordinary rate and the cipher [illegible]

In counting a despatch, [illegible] of the message) required to be [illegible] amount to ten words or fifty letters, [illegible] address, up to ten words, may be [illegible] extra charge, towards the [illegible] and address.

Destructive Fire at [illegible].

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. [illegible]—A destructive fire at this place, last night, destroyed the [illegible] telegraph and express office, [illegible] jewelry and shoe stores, [illegible] rnal of the Essex County [illegible]. Scarcely anything was saved. It is [illegible] the loss.

WAGES OF PUDDLERS.—The [illegible] Advocate, in its last issue, says: [illegible] of this city have agreed to accept [illegible] till the first of January, [illegible] price received is to be governed by the [illegible] and Cincinnati markets. [illegible] has had the controlling power, [illegible] proposed to change.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Pruitt, both of [illegible] walking quietly on the highway, [illegible]

[illegible] Government [illegible] Porte [illegible] Candia [illegible]

From the London Morning Herald, Nov. 7.

Following is the text of the identical note addressed by the governments of Russia, Prussia, and Italy to the Porte relative to the Cretan question:

The beginning of the lamented events which occurred in the Island of Crete, the Powers took a great concern in the things which not only wounded feelings of humanity, but which would among the Christian population [illegible] an influence endangering the tranquillity of the East and general peace. Some of those powers have agreed to advise the Porte to stop the effusion of blood, and to concert with them a solution to that conflict by means of an impartial inquiry into the complaints and the wishes of the people.

They insisted upon saving the lives of the insurgents from the calamities [illegible] Ottoman Government did not materially alter that work of humanity, but they counsels, the exhortations and the reiterated demands of the cabinets, an inert strength nothing could [illegible] attack. [illegible] the Ottoman Government to suspend hostilities does not give guarantees which would render [illegible] truly serious, and their definite [illegible] a collective inquiry leaves no hope [illegible] solution of the open question, nor [illegible] to the abuses which provoked [illegible] of the Candiotes, which agitated [illegible] in the East, and won the solicitude of the Great Powers to Europe.

[illegible] of their pressing demands not a single reform has been resorted to satisfy the wishes of the other populations of the Ottoman Empire, whom the sight of that situation forms a permanent cause of excitement. [illegible] conjectures the powers who have [illegible] counsels to the Porte have the [illegible] of having accomplished the dictates of humanity and of their feelings of [illegible] not only for the general interest [illegible] races, but for the well-being of [illegible] herself; for that well-being is in [illegible] connected with the happiness and [illegible] of the populations placed under [illegible].

[illegible] apprehend that the prolonged [illegible] sanguinary conflict, and the [illegible] of the Porte to listen to [illegible] exhortations, should awake among [illegible] nations the hope of seeing their [illegible] really improved just at the moment [illegible] most fervently entertaining [illegible] following such a policy, the [illegible] precipitating the crisis the cabinets [illegible] to avoid.

[illegible] that they have exhausted the [illegible] conciliations and the advices of friendship [illegible] without renouncing the general [illegible] on their consciences imposed upon [illegible] have but one alternative—to [illegible] her responsibility and to let the Porte [illegible] possible consequences of her actions. [illegible] that the Ottoman Government [illegible] reckon upon a material assistance [illegible] Christian powers in the path it has [illegible] and which it continues to follow. [illegible] cabinets, after having vainly tried [illegible] think it is their duty to declare [illegible] the Ottoman Government that henceforth [illegible] would be useless to seek their moral [illegible] in the middle of the embarrassments [illegible] Turkey is involved in consequence [illegible] growing importance she has attached [illegible] counsels.

Following is the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's explanatory circular on the [illegible] of the four powers:

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18, 1867.

[illegible] are aware of the course pursued by the Imperial Cabinet in respect of the affairs of the East. You know that since the year 1860 it has [illegible] the attention of the Porte and of the Great Powers to a state of things which in its opinion, [illegible] more and more serious. In fact, on [illegible] hand, the Christian populations, seeing [illegible] active action of the Great Powers, which [illegible] their sole guarantee, paralyzed by [illegible] agreement, gradually lost all hopes of [illegible] of their lot and their confidence in [illegible] of Europe. On the other hand, their [illegible] were excited to the highest degree by [illegible] which they beheld triumphant in [illegible], and by accomplished facts in neighboring countries. This double current acting [illegible] these populations could not fail to [illegible] their position more painful and their [illegible] more difficult. Partial and successive outbreaks in Syria, in the Lebanon, Servia, Bosnia, [illegible], Montenegro, and finally in Candia, occurred to confirm our apprehensions [illegible] of a crisis which became [illegible] dangerous as it became more general. [illegible] our warnings remained fruitless. [illegible] the last instance the insurrection in Candia revealed the progress of this situation [illegible] Imperial Cabinet renewed their efforts with the [illegible] Government and the Great Powers. It is [illegible] to the earnest invitations to join with [illegible] exhorting the Porte not to allow this to [illegible] to increase, which might provoke [illegible] throughout the Christian East and become [illegible] of a general conflagration. By satisfying [illegible] an outbreak by means of wise concessions [illegible] grievances of the Candiotes, by an equitable [illegible] of the demands of the Servians, [illegible] by serious reforms, which should [illegible] the Christian subjects of the Sultan tolerable conditions of existence, there was reason to hope [illegible] calming down of people's minds, which [illegible] to time, to the progress of ideas and development of interests, the pacific solution of the social and political difficulties of the [illegible] question. Notwithstanding our repeated [illegible] the accord of the cabinets was [illegible] ineffective, and their language has not [illegible] the desired impression on the Turkish [illegible]. It has continued the rigorous [illegible] repression which has only rendered the [illegible] more bitter, passions more ardent and [illegible] more difficult; so that its partial offers of conciliation, arriving at the last hour, [illegible] lost their opportuneness and efficacy. In [illegible] situation the Russian Cabinet has not deviated from the course it originally adopted, and [illegible] traced out for it by the views which [illegible] the policy of our august master, by the [illegible] of Russia, and her interests as a co-signatory [illegible] and great European Powers, conformably [illegible] for the repose of the East and the maintenance [illegible] of general peace.

[illegible] there was still a chance of preventing imminent complications by counsels addressed to the Turkish Government, that task becomes henceforth [illegible] between the Great [illegible] and speaking to them with common language. [illegible] was lost and the crisis inevitable [illegible] and the interest of all was to [illegible] it, in casting aside all intervention, and [illegible] it from compromising the general peace. [illegible] what the Russian Cabinet proposed at the [illegible] of November, 1866, some of the Powers having adhered to those views the [illegible] of the programme has been carried [illegible] the result is known. The concurring and [illegible] of the Russian Cabinet and of the [illegible] associated with it, have failed to [illegible] the illusions of the Porte. The personal [illegible] of our august master at the time of [illegible] of Fuad Pasha to Livadia had not [illegible] result. [illegible] the Imperial Cabinet thought [illegible] were [illegible] at last the Powers [illegible] that the [illegible] of this is the object of the declaration [illegible] it proposed, and which, with some modifications suggested by the Cabinet of the [illegible] and accepted by those of Berlin and Florence [illegible] just been remitted to the Porte by the representatives at Constantinople.

[illegible] unnecessary to you the text hereto annexed [illegible] that [illegible] to explain the sense which [illegible] to the document. Our august master [illegible] it advisable to disengage his responsibility from a situation of which his Majesty foresees the perils and which he has done everything to ward away.

[illegible] wishes to prevent political rivalries from [illegible] to the complications already so grave [illegible] Eastern question, those which the present [illegible] of Europe contains. It is with that intent his Majesty has laid down the principle [illegible] intervention which he is ready to observe [illegible] as it shall be respected by the other [illegible].

[illegible] ever, that principle cannot imply indifference. That is why—more than the cabinets [illegible] have joined us—we can renounce the [illegible] mission which their consciences impose on [illegible] Powers, [illegible] humanity require it. That is why, also, in putting aside all [illegible] action which would aggravate the existing complications in the East, the Russian Cabinet will be always ready to assist in a European [illegible] having for object to solve them. It has [illegible] conviction that such an accord [illegible] have for object a work of equity worthy of [illegible] powers, conformable to the general interests of peace and civilization, before which all local rivalry and all exclusive views must [illegible]. You will express yourself in this [illegible] to the government to which you are accredited.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 14.

The Democrats find it very hard work to get any comfort out of the Massachusetts election. They will find it harder as its results develop. In truth, the Republican party of the State never exhibited its power so completely as on this occasion. Such a revolution of the people of any other State on the liquor question as this year has witnessed in Massachusetts would have quite overthrown the dominant party. But here it actually increased its vote, and gained a majority of 30,000; that, too, when the position came in seductive guise with a candidate from a family that the State has honored and believed in from the very foundations of her government, and himself only [illegible] of the Republican party itself.

[illegible] on any issue, did a party show [illegible] consistency, such coherence, such strength [illegible] friends in Massachusetts exhibited at the [illegible] election. It proved the intelligence [illegible] sincerity of their convictions, it proved [illegible] wisdom of their party position on the [illegible] question of the year; more, it proved the strength of their representative candidate, Governor Bullock, and of this position of independent armed neutrality as to the exciting local topics of the canvass. It was a [illegible] to any man to stand in such a position [illegible] this—to be beset by both sides to adopt their respective views—to be threatened by [illegible] and tempted by gain as he refused or [illegible] to their solicitations—to seem, indeed, to endanger his own and his party's success by refusing to join the current of popular opinion, and change with the State, the course which the previous acquiescence of his party and the Commonwealth in the prohibitory policy had forced upon him. But he had no right to yield—he represented the national principles and organization of the Republican party; the convention which nominated him and declared the independence and neutrality, whatever the temptation, whatever the danger, his consistency and honor, all called on him to follow its lead and stand by its decision. The result is his proud triumph, his chiefest glory.

And now it is seen that what seemed their danger was indeed their strength; had either faltered or annexed, under the temptation either to have and express an opinion or to gain votes, both would have been lost—more, disgraced. But, as it is, neither Governor Bullock nor the Republican party of Massachusetts could desire any [illegible] the [illegible] last week. It [illegible] and party triumphs as [illegible] the Democracy [illegible] a chance for [illegible] for the future.

Iowa [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

In the [illegible] Bulletin and Intelligencer [illegible] November 21, we find a list of 130 [illegible] during the week, representing [illegible] amount of $[illegible]. The following are a few of the principal transfers:

Nov. 18, 1867—David A. [illegible] Johnson; n e cor Lake and [illegible]

Oct. 17, 1867—Alexander White [illegible] P. Tong; lots 10 and 11, [illegible]

Oct. 28, 1867—Sidney S. [illegible] Morris; Warren st, e of Lincoln st [illegible]

Nov. 15, 1867—Henry S. [illegible] Jas. Grubb; lot 3 and 4 [illegible] Campbell's sub-div [illegible]

Nov. 9, 1867—John [illegible] Gooch; Commercial st [illegible]

Oct. 31, 1867—[illegible] Douglas place and [illegible]

Nov. 11, 1867—[illegible] Wicker; s w corner Wallace and [illegible]

Nov. 1, 1867—[illegible] Farnsworth; Prairie av [illegible]

Nov. 7, 1867—[illegible] Perkins; North Water st [illegible]

Nov. 15, 1867—[illegible]

Oct. 18, 1867—Walter W. [illegible] Amanda M. Welch; [illegible]

Nov. 18, 1867—Wm. H. Ryder [illegible]

Oct. 19, 1867—Henry Greene to [illegible] lots 14, 15, 16, 17, [illegible]

Nov. 12, 1867—William H. [illegible] Mary A. Claflin; [illegible]

Fires for the Week.

The Secretary of Whipple's [illegible] Police Detective Agency, [illegible] Room 4, over No. 3 [illegible] us the following account [illegible] connection with fires which have [illegible] city during the past week, [illegible]

Nov. 18.—[illegible] Randolph street. [illegible]

Nov. 19.—[illegible] street, [illegible]

Nov. 21.—[illegible] West Lake street. [illegible]

Nov. 21.—A false alarm [illegible]

Loss [illegible]

Insurance [illegible]

Probable loss to insurance [illegible]

Sidewalk [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago [illegible]

Is there any city [illegible] requiring that the boxing [illegible] gas and water pipes shall [illegible] six inches above the [illegible] limbs and good dispositions [illegible]

The wife of the writer was [illegible] injured by coming in contact [illegible] corner of May and Randolph [illegible] these are not necessary [illegible] sensible that they be abolished.

[illegible]

[illegible] while George Hawkins, who [illegible] Canal street, was sitting [illegible] [illegible] They were given into custody [illegible] before Frank [illegible] the Recorder yesterday, [illegible] Superior Court.

A [illegible]—A [illegible] day night Officer [illegible] on Wabash avenue [illegible]

[illegible] posure so necessary to this charming [illegible] peculiarly cozy composition, which was further enhanced by a judicious [illegible] registers.

In contrast to the foregoing, Mrs. Brannan, in a prelude for full [illegible] by Black, exhibited that [illegible] hand possesses the strength necessary to control the powerful mechanism of the organ, at the same time showing no small degree of facility in the use of the pedals.

It is pleasant for us to note the success so justly enjoyed by Prof. Sieva's Conservatorium; that it has found an echo on the other side of the Atlantic is proved by the presence of pupils from the United States, and that these ladies have, within the short period of four months, advanced rapidly is evident from the manner in which they acquitted themselves on this occasion.

We are enabled to predict with certainty, that under the sound and healthful [illegible] of this institution, these ladies will acquire all the facilities for prosecuting the [illegible] study of music in their native land.

PRIZE RING ETHICS.

The Inside Track—How to Make Money by Losing It.

Who Fingers the Cash—Where is the Little Joker?

It is a great thing to be a prize-fighter, [illegible] a winning one. It is emphatically a big thing to be the hero of a twenty-four foot ring; a bigger thing to be the hero of several [illegible] to be hailed among the [illegible] as the king among the bruisers, the man [illegible] whose brawny arm and scowling face the [illegible] pugilists are constrained to cower [illegible] ration of which their [illegible] It is an honor of which some men [illegible]

[illegible]

We have said that the pugilist is a [illegible] is not only in performance but [illegible] Even the apparent exercise of [illegible] just before the fight; is a hoax [illegible] handed him by his backer, [illegible] benefit of that Satanic [illegible] hind the ropes, and pulls the wires [illegible] occupier of the reporters' table; [illegible] whichever way the fight turns. [illegible] Greek to the majority of our readers, [illegible] capable of an easy and literal translation [illegible] plain English, which even a [illegible] dog church will understand, [illegible] nothing of "Bobbing" or "chancery" [illegible] able to tell what is meant by a [illegible]

The inside working of a prize fight [illegible] thusly. Dave and Charley want to make money. Andy comes into the city [illegible] nick of time; he is introduced to [illegible] Irishman at Donnybrook, spoiling for a fight, only anxious that somebody should tread on the tail of his coat. Charley offers to back Dave will only find a man. Dave [illegible] and finding no regular sparrer [illegible] him, singles out Fred, who having [illegible] safe enough to have been once or twice [illegible] a personal quarrel, but without [illegible] ence, is thought to be an easy prey [illegible] while his superior [illegible] sufficient amount of [illegible] to induce the [illegible] one to let on him. Fred is [illegible] fight; he does not want to [illegible] he is poor, and is told [illegible] can get a thousand dollars [illegible] operation. He consents, and [illegible] put in training, the expense being [illegible] Dave and Charley, who get on their [illegible] [illegible] hand, to make the thing [illegible] with the chance so much extra if he will [illegible] sure and lose the fight. Fred [illegible] honest, and they [illegible] point of the game. [illegible] Andy [illegible] him that if he will lose the fight he [illegible] thousand dollars extra. [illegible] to agree, but rates his loss of honor [illegible] figure, and demands two thousand [illegible] figure he is inexorable [illegible] would not willingly [illegible] if he could get [illegible] because he expects them to [illegible] But this they will not do, and [illegible] business is safe in a [illegible] and both are working for the [illegible] venturing far beyond the [illegible] make out of other than [illegible]

The fight is, therefore, as good as [illegible] by a miracle. The backers then fall [illegible] train money. This will pay the [illegible] conducted, while the winner will be [illegible] the poor men who have to do the [illegible] not but [illegible] The [illegible] with the regard stakes [illegible] $5,000, are admitted [illegible] at five dollars a head, [illegible] hundred dollars more [illegible] exhibition of the [illegible] very [illegible] towards paying the [illegible] The man who wins the fight gets [illegible] stake money. The [illegible] Dave takes [illegible] Fred [illegible] sixteen of stake [illegible] the stakeholder. [illegible] of the train money, [illegible] place of the [illegible] paid, about $250.

Fred wins the battle, and takes the [illegible] by Charley, which the [illegible] to [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] $1,100 in [illegible] [illegible] This is fairly [illegible] [illegible] little [illegible] to have [illegible] the little joker is very easily [illegible] but shows you which thimble it [illegible] under, it is safe to bet on it, because [illegible] pay your money and take your [illegible] blow, you do not see the pea. [illegible] ference in the world up which [illegible] you stand, or rather which place [illegible] to whether you rope in, or are roped [illegible] nice little game for the [illegible] each side can win, but it requires [illegible] confidence than is usually possessed [illegible] air to avoid the payment of [illegible] or wad of card be staked his pile.

[illegible]

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION

[illegible]

In contrast to the foregoing, Mrs. Sarah Brennan, in a prelude for full organ, by Black, exhibited that a lady's hand possesses the strength necessary to control the powerful mechanism of the organ, at the same time showing no small degree of facility in the use of the pedals.

It is pleasant for us to note the reputation so justly enjoyed by Prof. Stern's Conservatorium; that it has found an echo on the other side of the Atlantic is proved by the presence of pupils from the United States, and that these ladies have, within the short period of four months, advanced rapidly, is evident from the manner in which they acquitted themselves on this occasion.

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The professional prize-fighter is, however, but a puppet in the hands of others, a regular machine, as much so as the English soldier; at least this is his position till he has reached the very top of his profession through hard knocks and many perils, when he may be able to command his own terms. [illegible]

We have said that the pugilist is a puppet; he is so not only in performance but in preliminaries. Even the apparent exercise of volition in betting just before the fight, is all bogus. The money is handed him by his backer, and is betted for the benefit of that Satanic individual, who stands behind the ropes, and pulls the wires, and like the croupier of the roulette-table, rakes in the coins whichever way the fight turns. This may be Greek to the majority of our readers, but it is capable of an easy and literal translation into good plain English, which even a member of an orthodox church will understand, though he may know nothing of "fishing" or "chancery," and be unable to tell what is meant by a "foul."

The inside working of a prize fight is something thusly. Dave and Charley want to make some money. Andy comes into the city in the very nick of time; he is understood to be the only Irishman at Donnybrook spoiling for a fight and only anxious that somebody should tread on the tail of his coat. Charley offers to back Andy if Dave will only find a man. Dave looks round and finding no regular sparrer anxious to meet him, singles out Fred, who having been unfortunate [illegible]

[illegible]

Admiralty Decision—Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

Question of City Boundaries—Divorces.

Criminal Business—Indictment for Perjury Quashed—Crosse, the Forger.

Judge Drummond sitting in Admiralty, yesterday, heard the case of Frederick Krantz vs. The schooner "H. L. Whitman," to recover wages alleged to be due and unpaid, and for damages for being put ashore at Port Colborne. Defence: Disobedience and the neglect to complete the contract entered into. Decision: Wages allowed until the plaintiff was put off the boat, being about $40; costs to be paid by the boat.

The following proceedings in Bankruptcy have been recorded:

George T. Bedford and George Frost, of Chicago. Adjudication of bankruptcy. Warrant returnable December 14.

Henry B. Evans, of Chicago. Appointment of Nathan Beadles as assignee revoked, and Carol Gaytes to act as sole assignee.

Benjamin N. Buxton, of Chicago. Carol Gaytes chosen assignee.

William Fenn, of Lacon, Marshall County. John McDougall appointed assignee, vice R. L. T. Bourland.

John L. Gowey, of Peoria, Peoria County. The same order.

Isaac Burton, of Peoria. William M. Dodge appointed assignee, vice R. L. T. Bourland.

N. B. Brandlamour, of Peoria. The same order.

Silas and Jacob Countryman, of Peoria. John McDougall appointed assignee vice R. L. T. Bourland.

George M. Stone, of Princeton. The same order.

Leopold Ballenberg, of Peoria. The same order.

Petitions were filed and referred as follows:

[illegible] Richard Kimberley, of Chicago.

[illegible] Daniel Y. Kisten, of Chicago.

[illegible] Daniel Hagerty, of Chicago.

241. John J. Cline, of Henry County.

[illegible] John Hatterson, of Wyanet, Bureau County.

In the District Court the new suits were as follows:

8,[illegible]. United States vs. Joseph Stevens. Information.

8,712. Joseph C. Grubbs et al. vs. Oliver F. Sec[illegible]. Creditors' bill.

In the Circuit Court the new suits were as follows:

[illegible] Jacob Lynch vs. The Propeller [illegible]. Collision.

[illegible] George W. Campbell, assignee of Hitchcock & Babbitt, bankrupts, vs. The Traders' National Bank of Chicago, and Hotchkiss [illegible]. bill.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Seth H. Hodson vs. George F. Bedford et al. Assumpsit. Motion for a new trial overruled.

Charles A. Frick vs. [illegible]. Assumpsit. The same.

J. L. James et al. vs. Chicago City Railway Company. Assumpsit. Motion for new trial granted.

William M. Reed et al. vs. John Hamilton. The same order.

P. O'Malley et al. vs. Peter Gross. Appeal. Dismissed.

Christian Auerbach vs. Andrew Robbins et al. Ejectment. Dismissed.

James Bligh vs. Kiver and Patrick Cash. Trespass. On trial.

The new suits in this court were as follows:

[illegible] (Wishfield for service on Saturday), Zebina Tuttle, of Grundy County, vs. Morris Buckland. Assumpsit with capias ad sat. The debt is sworn at $2,222, the price of 200 head of cattle sold. In the affidavit there are allegations of false pretenses and the giving of a worthless check.

28,564. Lucius B. Pinkham vs. John L. Beveridge. Replevin of household furniture.

28,565. A. E. Kent et al. vs. H. F. Tucker, administrator, &c. Appeal from a decision of the County Court dismissing the claim of plaintiff against the estate of Nathaniel G. Tucker, deceased. The dismissal below was because the cause of action arose out of a partnership transaction in which deceased was engaged during his lifetime, and suit had not been brought against the surviving partner when it might have been collected.

28,567. John Guerin vs. William H. Beach. Defendant's appeal.

28,568. Louise Byrnes vs. Agnes Crawford. Defendant's appeal.

28,569. Jacob Harris vs. Frank R. Williams. Defendant's appeal.

28,570. Ira Foote vs. Henry W. Bigelow. Creditor's bill.

28,571. National Newark Banking Company vs. James H. Place and James D. Sparkman. Attachment. Debt sworn at about $3,000. Writ issued on allegation of non-residence.

28,572. Andrew Stamm vs. Joseph Nemetz. Defendant's appeal.

28,573. G. C. Cook & Co. vs. Maxwell & Free. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

SUPREME COURT.

The business before Hon. J. E. Gary, Chief Justice, was as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]. John Rocks was arrested and taken to default of bail to the amount of $500.

John Rocks [illegible] on Saturday evening with three dresses, a boy's jacket, a hat and other articles. [illegible] attracted the attention of his mother, [illegible] the articles [illegible]. He was taken into custody, and yesterday morning Justice Sturtevant sent him before the Superior Court.

In our last edition was given an account of the arrest of William Ryan, just as the latter was taking the train for St. Louis on Sunday night, for having stolen a watch, a sum of money, and several articles of value from the store of D. S. Plummer, No. [illegible] State street. Ryan was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday morning, confessed his guilt, and was committed for trial in default of $800.

Thomas Killen, on his way home on Saturday evening, entered a saloon on Milwaukee avenue to get a glass of liquor. He deposited on a table a basket containing his marketing. This was taken by Henry Johnson, a hanger-on at the saloon, who was arrested before he could make his escape. Justice Sturtevant yesterday fined Johnson $[illegible].

JEALOUSY AND FOLLY.

Shooting at a Window and Landing in the Lock-Up.

Mr. Charles Loomis is the proprietor of a small drug store at Cottage Grove. Adjoining his store is his dwelling, which is inhabited by himself and family. Some months since he took as a boarder a young man, named Harris, of ready address and insinuating manner. From that time until the present unhappiness has overclouded the serenity of Mr. Loomis' domestic life. The agreeable manner of the new boarder made a favorable impression upon the young and handsome wife of the apothecary and his mind gave birth to a feeling of jealousy. It was with pain that he saw a shadow arise between his wife and himself. She no longer exhibited for him, as he fancied, the love which was his due, as her husband. Distrust grew stronger and stronger within him. Meanwhile the attentions of the destroyer of his peace became more devoted. He took his hostess to the theatre and other places of amusement, leaving at home the husband, in whose heart jealousy rankled, sharp and bitter.

On Sunday matters approached a crisis. The unhappy husband had formed a plan to test the fidelity of his wife, and he now hastened to put it into execution. Pretending to her that he would make a visit to the city [illegible]. Not long he had to wait; the boarder entered the room [illegible] Harris. Inflamed with jealous rage the husband rushed to the room, and saw his wife and boarder sitting together on a lounge, engaged in familiar conversation. [illegible]. Boarder evidently thought the affair a very pleasant joke, and considered the husband to be acting very foolishly. Husband's wrath arose rapidly. He fairly boiled over with rage, until, unable longer to repress his anger, he drew a pistol and, assuming a theatrical attitude, pointed the weapon at a window and drew the trigger. The report, and the sound of crashing glass, filled the wife with terror, and with a shriek she swooned upon the floor. Boarder rushed out of the house and returned with a policeman soon after. Mr. Loomis spent the night in the station, and yesterday, with a very sheepish air, he paid a fine of $5, and gave bonds in the sum of $300 to keep the peace in future.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The following is the official exhibit of the business of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, for the week ending November 23:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$ 13,586.17
Internal Revenue	2,330.39
Miscellaneous	146,178.19
	$[illegible]

PAYMENTS.	
Special Warrants	$ 7,244.35
Disbursing Officers	113,172.19
Miscellaneous	3,191.6[illegible]
	$[illegible]

CASH ON HAND.	
Coin	$[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]
Last week	1,515,759.[illegible]

Business in financial circles was very dull. The packers were checking on some of the banks, though not to the extent expected in consequence of the favorable change in the weather. The money market presents no new features. Some of the banks complain of a scarcity of first-class commercial paper, but this is confined exclusively to those institutions doing a mercantile business. The bank rate of interest is steady at 10 per cent. In the open market money commands 1½@2 per cent per month.

Exchange was scarcely so firm, though there was no change in rates. Round lots sold between banks at 50 cents premium. The counter rates were unchanged—1-10 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling.

Flour was dull—not enough doing to establish a market. Wheat quiet and 1¼@2c higher. Corn quiet and ½c lower on No. 2, but 1@1½c better on New. Oats advanced 1c. Rye scarce and higher. Barley steady and firmer. Mess Pork and Provisions generally, dull. Lake Freights dull.

Gold was unsettled. The market opened at 140¼, and closed at 139⅞. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., Gold Brokers:

[illegible]

Here the market was unsettled—opening at 140 and closing at 139½ buying. Silver nominal at 13[illegible]@135 buying—the upper price for large pieces.

The Public Funds were without any material change. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here the market was dull. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Local Securities were neglected, and the market is entirely nominal:

Chicago City 7s [illegible]

Cook County [illegible]

—The Boston *Advertiser* says:

"Money to-day has been easier at access on call, and government dealers report that their requirements are supplied with little difficulty at 6 per cent, although many of the banks are not in a condition to loan freely. Miscellaneous borrowers, however, are in many instances obliged to pay from 6½ to 7 per cent for such accommodation, even on government collaterals. For discounts the market is still firm, and bank customers whose standing enables them to obtain what they want at 7 per cent or under, are more fortunate than many of the applicants for time loans, who find that 7½ to 8 per cent is required to insure a favorable reception of their offerings. Outside paper continues in good supply, embracing as usual all shades, with rates varying according to quality from 7 to 9 per cent."

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks:

"The money market here is quite stringent, and, according to report, more so than at New York. There gold interest is in some cases paid, or currency interest and a commission besides. One explanation of the monetary pinch is that a combination was formed a few days ago, by which the speculators borrow three millions, with a view to their coming operations, and that the stringency has been produced partly by the calling in of money which had for some time been lending in the street, and partly by skillful manoeuvres on the part of this clique of operators to disturb the quotations and depress the tone of feeling at the Stock Exchange. Such is the version of the New York *Post*. Call loans in this city are firm at 7 per cent, and the best commercial bills rule at 8@10 per cent. Paper not thoroughly approved is negotiated with difficulty at any rate."

—The New York *Shipping List* observes:

"The financial and commercial situation is not pleasant to contemplate. Money is scarce, confidence is greatly impaired, and the general markets are almost in a condition of paralysis. One or two heavy failures have occurred, and this has served to materially heighten the depression. In this state of things there appears to be but little disposition to extend commercial operations for the moment. Buyers and sellers are alike timid, and business waits. The money pressure is unmitigated, and merchants suffer through the inability—or the unwillingness, which amounts to the same thing—of the banks to extend accommodation to but a small portion of their regular customers. High grades of mercantile paper are negotiable at 9@10 per cent, but these are exceptions, while some grades of good standing having been subjected to very much higher figures. The activity of the demand for pecuniary accommodation in a period of unwonted dulness of trade like this, it must be confessed, is not an encouraging sign of the times, and can only be accounted for on the hypothesis of deep commercial distress, brought about by the heavy shrinkage in values. But it is difficult to arrest the downward current of prices by an attempt to hold goods out of the market, and the borrowing of money at usurious rates of interest, in order to tide over the pressure, is causing a heavy strain upon the resources of many firms. Until distrust shall be succeeded by confidence, we can hope for no substantial revival of trade. A steady market, the first prerequisite to healthy business and accuracy in commercial calculations, can hardly be expected for the present, and business men must be content, for a while longer, to grope their way along as best they may, with such lights as past experience and coming facts [illegible]."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday has the following:

"The demand for money was not quite as pressing to-day, and a little gain in currency was generally experienced among bankers. Depositors find less difficulty in obtaining accommodations up to a certain line, but the market still rules close, and considerable first-class paper is still offered in the open market at 10@15 per cent, and some of this trade was taken at 1½ per cent per month.

"There is a better demand for exchange, and the market is steady at 1-10 discount buying, and par selling. In some instances depositors are allowed 50c discount for [illegible] receipts, but dealers are indifferent about buying round lots at better than 1-10 discount."

—The value of the imports and exports of the precious metals in France, during the first nine months of 1867, as compared with the same period in the two preceding years, was as follows:

IMPORTS.

	1867. Francs.	1866. Francs.	1865. Francs.
Gold bullion	[illegible]	154,846,000	43,125,487
Gold coin	[illegible]	328,345,405	248,322,616
Silver bullion	[illegible]	27,776,520	28,[illegible],092
Silver coin	[illegible]	124,444,000	117,126,181
	597,972,150	[illegible]	437,[illegible]

EXPORTS.

Gold bullion	33,107,110	1,303,867	24,321,062
Gold coin	[illegible]	222,838,916	174,[illegible]
Silver bullion	[illegible]	161,0[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver coin	14,986,979	61,114,878	[illegible]
	3[illegible],118,161	[illegible]	[illegible]

Deducting the exports from the imports of the previous year, the stock of gold and silver will be found to have increased by 4[illegible].

—The return of the Bank of England for the week ending the 6th of November gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	134,480
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	68,140
Highwines, brls	14	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	27,390
Lumber, m	1,404	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	381	190
Salt, brls	1,7[illegible]	4,654
Salt, bags	[illegible]	255

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain for the week ending November 23, for two years:

RECEIPTS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	70,283
Wheat, bu	415,403	358,949
Corn, bu	[illegible]	301,790
Oats, bu	[illegible]	128,667
Rye, bu	14,081	50,655
Barley, bu	30,455	41,733

SHIPMENTS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	471,088
Corn, bu	358,124	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	71,171
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]

The weather was more favorable for the Hog slaughtering, and the packers were very busy. All the houses were killing, and we are of the opinion that more porcines were sacrificed to-day than ever before in any one day, in this city. The market for the Product was again very dull. Mess Pork was freely offered at $19.50, spot, with sales of 500 brls on terms not made public, though understood to be at a concession. For future delivery there were free sellers at $20.00, for January, but we heard of no buyers over $19.50. In other cuts there was nothing doing. Sweet Pickled Hams were quiet, with sales of 200 tcs at 11c. Green Hams were firmer, with sales of 3,000 pcs at 9½c—sellers generally asking 10c at the close. Bulk Meats were in better demand, with sales of 82,000 lbs at 9½c for Short Rib, and 9c for Rough Sides—both loose. For English there was a moderate inquiry, with sales of 400 bxs at 9@9¼c for Cumberlands, and 10@10½c for Short Ribs, for delivery as soon as sufficiently cured. Beef Hams sold to the extent of 240 brls at $25.00@26.50. Lard was dull, with sales of 200 tcs at 11¾c spot. Grease was steady, with sales of 100 tcs at 10c for White and 9c for Yellow.

Dressed Hogs were dull and lower. The packers are buying very sparingly, and receivers are obliged to take the first bids rather than let the property spoil on their hands. We note a few sales at $6.00@6.50.

Tallow was quiet, with sales of 150 brls City Butchers' at 10½c.

The Flour market was very dull, in view of the unfavorable advices from New York, and hardly enough was done to establish values. The sales aggregate 2,000 brls at $7.75@9.50 for Spring Extras; $6.25@7.00 for Spring Supers, and $[illegible] for Buckwheat.

The Wheat market displayed very little activity, though the price of No. 1 Spring advanced 1½@2c. Other grades were, without material change. We report sales to the extent of 50,000 bu at $1.80@1.81 for No. 1; $1.74@1.74 for No. 2; $1.65 for No. 3, and $1.50@1.51 for Rejected—closing at $1.74@1.74 for No. 2 in store.

The demand for No. 2 Corn was only moderate, and the market declined ½c, but New was in active request and advanced 1@1½c. Some 147,000 bu changed hands at 95½c for No. 1; 95@95c for No. 2, and 80@82c for New—closing quiet at 95c for No. 2, and firm at 83c for New.

Oats were quiet, but a "bull" movement succeeded in establishing an advance of 1 cent. We further note transactions to the extent of 50,000 bu at 59@60c in store—closing firm at 61c.

Rye was scarce and higher. Sales ranged at $1.31@1.33 for No. 1, and $1.30@1.32 for No. 2—closing with buyers of the latter at $1.32. No. 1 may be quoted nominal at $1.35@1.36.

Barley was in steady demand, and firm, with sales at $[illegible] for No. 2; $1.[illegible] for Rejected, and $[illegible] for prime samples.

The market for Seeds was again dull with sales at $1.55@2.07 for Timothy; $1.90 for Flax, and $6.60@6.75 for Clover.

Lake Freights were dull—two propellers being taken at 9c for Corn to Buffalo.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

Opening—Flour tame, inactive, $[illegible]. Wheat inactive, heavy, No. 2 at $1.[illegible]; No. 1 at $2.0[illegible]; extra at $2.30. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats better, active, 81c. Pork dull, heavy, at $20.50. Lard dull, nominal. Whiskey steady. Gold, 140¼.

BUFFALO DOCK, Nov. 25.

Receipts—20,000 bu Wheat, 60,000 bu Corn. In store—14,000 bu Wheat, 25,000 bu Corn, 2,000 bu Oats, 16,000 bu Rye, 30,000 bu Barley. Navigation of Canal good. Nothing doing in Grain. Asking, $1.95 for Wheat, $1.15 for Corn, 81c for Oats. Freights, 14c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.

Receipts of Hogs, 2,800; prices range at $5.00—6.00. Weather dull. Products dull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—11 a. m.

Corn at 43s 6d. White Wheat at 15s 9d. Red do at 15s 6d. Oats at 3s 11d. Barley at 5s 4d. Lard at 50s. Bacon at 48s.

LATER.

After the adjournment of the regular board, the leading Grain markets were fairly active, and values were without material change. No. 2 Spring Wheat sold at $1.74, cash; No. 2 Corn at 95c, and Oats at 60@61c, sellers this month. Rye and Barley ruled dull. There was nothing done in Provisions.

There was no movement in the Cattle market, and prices are nominally unchanged, ranging at $4.00@7.00.

The Hog market opened dull, inactive, and strong at a slight advance, but [illegible] more quiet, and closed at $[illegible].

The Trade of Great Britain.

Notwithstanding the complaints of dull trade in Great Britain, the Board of Trade returns show that the declared value of British and Irish exports for the first nine months of the current year, though not equal to 1866, exceeded £132,000,000, or £15,000,000 in excess of 1865. It would, therefore, be somewhat difficult to reconcile these figures with the reports to the effect that great dulness prevails in British trade. [illegible]

[illegible]

The English Wheat Trade.

Correspondence of the New York *Chronicle*.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

[illegible]

Pork Packing at Louisville.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

Cargo of schooner Planet, from Manistee, with 120 m ft joist and scantling at $[illegible].

Cargo of schooner [illegible], from Muskegon, with 95 m ft joist and scantling at $13.25.

Cargo of schooner Australia, from Muskegon, with [illegible] m ft strips and boards, good mill run, at $14.00.

Cargo of schooner Christine Nicholson, from Manistee, with 114 m ft boards and strips, mill run, at $[illegible].

Cargo of schooner J. A. Holmes, from Muskegon, with [illegible] m ft strips and boards at $13.75, and [illegible] lath at $[illegible], sold at Muskegon mills.

Cargo of schooner Lizzie Throop, from Muskegon, with [illegible] m ft strips and boards at $15.75, and [illegible] m lath at $[illegible].

Cargo of schooner Enterprise, from Muskegon, with [illegible] m ft in strips, balance coarse mixed at $14.75.

Cargo of schooner Arrow, from Kalamazoo, with 90 m ft lumber at $22.50, uppers at $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible].

Cargo of bark Mai N. H. Terry, from Grand Haven, with [illegible] m ft dry lumber, of $[illegible] for first clear, $[illegible] for second do, $31.00 for third do, $15.00 for common, $[illegible] for culls, and 50 m shingles at $[illegible].

Cargo of schr Margaret Dall, from Grand River, with 50 m ft uppers at $35.00; 110 m ft mixed rafted at $[illegible], and 30 m lath at $2.30.

Cargo of schr Hornet, from same place, with 35 m ft coarse mixed at $11.00.

Cargo of schr David Dall, from Grand River, with [illegible] m ft ½ strips, balance mixed at $14.00.

Cargo of schr Chas. Hibbard, from Muskegon, with [illegible] m ft strips and boards, good mill run, at $14.00.

Cargo of schr Main, from Muskegon, with [illegible] m ft, [illegible], balance mixed, at $[illegible].

Cargo of schr Abagail, from Muskegon, with 110 m ft common mixed at $13.75.

Yard quotations remain unchanged as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The following is the tariff on Live Stock:

All Live Stock from Chicago to eastern shipping points East will be taken only by actual weight, [illegible]

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—Nothing transpired at the yards to-day to vary the quiet that usually prevails on Mondays. [illegible]

HOGS—The weather was cooler to-day, and the market, under an active packing demand, opened strong at a trifling advance on the closing prices of last week. Later in the day, however, the demand became less urgent, and the improvement was lost—the market closing quiet at [illegible] for common to choice. Sales were made at prices ranging at $4.[illegible]@6.15. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of summer (30) storage, unless otherwise expressed.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following is the joint tariff of the Eastern roads:

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED [illegible] Nov. 25.

[illegible]

CLEARED [illegible] Nov. 25.

[illegible]

From Oswego.—[illegible] on shore upon the rocks below the west pier at Oswego, on the night of the 20th. She was light, and no trouble was thereafter experienced in getting her off.

[illegible] The Bay [illegible] learns that the owners of the cargo of the schooner [illegible] which was nearly ruined by the disaster to that vessel at Pentwater, a short time since, [illegible] Mr. Stewart near the mouth of the river, and thereby making it dangerous for vessels entering the harbor.

From Ontonagon.—A letter from Ontonagon, dated the 26th inst., reports the weather cold and quite wintry. It was thought that navigation would close by the 15th inst. There was a [illegible].

Sale of Damaged Wheat.—The damaged wheat on board the propeller Antelope has been sold for fifty cents per bushel.

To be Rebuilt.—The propeller Ottawa, of Goodrich's line, is to receive a thorough rebuild at Manitowoc during the coming winter.

Schooner Swallow.—The schooner Swallow has been raised, and arrived here yesterday with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of wheat.—*Buffalo* [illegible]

Bark F. S. Mason.—We understand that this bark, concerning which numerous inquiries have been made, [illegible] will probably arrive here to-day.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*, 25th.

[illegible] The tug W. D. [illegible] left [illegible] yesterday for the purpose of assisting L. B. Boole ashore at that point. The tug took along a [illegible] pump. The Boole will be taken to Milwaukee for repairs.

New Publications.

SOMETHING EXTRA!

The demand for back numbers of THE EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE containing all the chapters of its new serial story [illegible], that they will print, next week, an extra sheet containing all the chapters of the fascinating story, and give every NEW SUBSCRIBER this EXTRA SHEET, together with the paper from the first week in December, to January, 1868—THIRTEEN MONTHS—for the price of one year's subscription—$2.50 by Mail, and $3 by Carriers.

"The EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE has attained a high reputation for its ability and enterprise. [illegible]" [illegible]

The contents are lively and interesting.—*New York Evening Post.*

With many features that make it a most attractive weekly religious paper, [illegible].—*New York Observer.*

39 Park-row, New-York.

Tanning.

PAGE'S PATENT TANNING PROCESS.—Patented May 28, 1867. The attention of [illegible]

[illegible] to PAGE BROTHERS, [illegible], N. H.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. [illegible]

[illegible], New York.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	8:15 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Dixon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life, [illegible] by Dr. [illegible], at 913 [illegible]. Address [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. [illegible]

Private Matters.

In all private matters go (or write) to Dr. CLARKE, [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Dr. Barrett,

[illegible] South Clark-st., is the most thoroughly educated Physician in Chicago, who devotes exclusive attention to Private and Chronic Diseases. [illegible]

Pamphlet on Spermatorrhoea, or one on Syphilis, sent to any address in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps. Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Box 896, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

From an Eminent Chemist.

425 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 5th, 1860.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth known as "Sozodont," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contains substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. [illegible]

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,

Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

[illegible] Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars, GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President,

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier,

LEES & WALLER,

AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California Coupons cashed or Collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion.

Gold and Silver. Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oroide Watch Factory."

Oroide cases, a newly discovered composition, known only to ourselves, precisely like gold in appearance, [illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

[illegible] Nassau-st., New York.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

[illegible]

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CORK, DERRY, GLASGOW, &c.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible] JAMES WARRACK, [illegible] Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Gold Pens.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN,

BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.

Morton's Gold Pens,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at No. 25 Maiden-lane, New York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices. Morton makes no Pens stamped with the Name or Trade-mark of any other; therefore, where no Agency is established, the public will be best suited, and at the same prices, by calling on the Agents in all other places. Those wishing the Morton Pen must send to Headquarters, where their orders will receive prompt attention, if accompanied with the cash. A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter postage.

A. MORTON.

Isinglass.

J. J. & W. N. MANNING,

Manufacturers of

PURE AMERICAN ISINGLASS,

ROCKPORT, MASS.

Samples furnished on application.

To Hair Makers, Brewers, and Manufacturers of Court Plaster.

[illegible]

Proposals.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.

[illegible]

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

"SOZODONT"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTRIFICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it for any length of time without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proofs of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" is as HARMLESS as WATER.

[From One of the First Chemists of the Country.]

425 BROADWAY, July 5, 1860.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth styled "SOZODONT," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. [illegible]

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.

Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

Analytical Chemists.

Read the testimony of a few of the many eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York city, who, having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, [illegible]

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor [illegible] Church, Fifth-av.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of the Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. D. W. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Dutch st.

Rev. HERAN BANGS, late Pastor [illegible] Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth-st.

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-Second-st.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of the Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

[From G. P. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, New York.]

The Popular Dentifrice known as "SOZODONT" [illegible] being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, [illegible] will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

[From Hon. Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J., late Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington.]

"I have used, as a cleaner of the teeth, a preparation called SOZODONT, and have found it very beneficial. It has a good effect upon the teeth, and purifies the breath. The character of Mr. Van Buskirk, the chemist, is a guarantee of merit in all articles under his name."

[From Mr. J. H. DELANGHAM, [illegible]]

[illegible]

[From Mr. [illegible]]

[illegible]

[From Mr. A. T. JOHNSON, Dentist, Lowell, Mass.]

"DEAR SIR: Two years since a friend of mine from New York sent me a bottle of your dentifrice, properly called SOZODONT, with the request that I should give it a trial. [illegible]"

[From JAMES MAINS, M. D., [illegible] York.]

[illegible]

"Yours, etc., most respectfully."

See Testimony, in Pamphlet, of Persons, Dentistry and its Curatives.

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,

CHEMISTS,

PHYSICIANS,

MINISTERS,

LITERARY MEN,

MERCHANTS,

BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF OUR

Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,

"SOZODONT",

[illegible]

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very [illegible] used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations. [illegible]

HALL & RUCKEL,

New York.

293

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

THE CITY.

ST. ANDREW'S.—The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society will be given on Saturday evening next—the anniversary of the day of the patron saint of "Auld Scotia."

M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Methodist Missionary and Sunday School Union will be held on next Monday evening, having been deferred for one week on account of the weather.

AWAITING EXAMINATION.—A person named W. C. Anderson, accused of complicity in the frauds, for alleged participation in which Rodney Whipple, Esq., of this city, was arraigned and honorably acquitted a day or two since, was lodged in jail last evening in order to secure his presence for examination before Commissioner Hoyne this afternoon.

THE GRIFFITHS DIVORCE CASE.—Mr. Wade Abbott, charged some time since with adultery with Mrs. Griffiths, brought, yesterday, to this office an affidavit made by Mr. Griffiths, before a notary public, in which the complainant swears that the charge is wholly and utterly false as concerns Mr. Abbott, and was made by Mr. Griffiths through a misunderstanding.

THE BRITTAN STREET ARSON CASE.—The case of Ellen Curtis, the account of whose arrest on the charge of having attempted to burn her own dwelling was given yesterday morning in these columns, was yesterday brought before Justice Sturtevant. In the absence of evidence the prisoner was committed for further examination in default of $1,000 bail.

FIRE.—The alarm sounded from box No. 75 at 7 o'clock last evening was caused by the discovery of fire in Whitbeck's wagon factory located on Jefferson near Randolph street. The fire originated in the paint shop connected with the establishment, and in time communicated with the greater portion of the building. The damage done is about equally divided between fire and water, and will reach about $1,500, which is covered by insurance.

THE STABBING AFFRAY.—In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday were contained the particulars of a stabbing affray that occurred on Sunday evening in an alley near Clark street between three colored men named Joshua Riggs, Joseph Harris and John Turner. Harris was stabbed slightly in the breast by Riggs, while Turner aided in the assault. Yesterday morning Turner and Riggs were fined $20 each.

BARGAINS IN HAIR BRUSHES.—West & Co., importers, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, have just received from Paris a large assortment of the very finest quality of French hair brushes, which they will retail at less than one-half the usual price. West & Co. will sell to dealers at a small percentage above actual cost of importation. They particularly call attention to their Buffalo and pearl inlaid brushes.

WINTER WEATHER AND WINTER WEAR.—As the sudden change of weather indicates the speedy appearance of severe cold, parties unprovided with suitable protection against its rigor in the shape of fine furs for ladies, gentlemen and children, buffalo skins, sleigh-robes, lap blankets, lined gloves and mittens, &c., will find a great variety at the store of Thos. B. Morris, No. 100 Randolph street. Ladies can also have their old furs altered, repaired or relined in the neatest manner.

THE NEW CEMETERY.—The excursion to view the proposed new cemetery grounds was not taken yesterday, the weather being too unfavorable. It has now been decided to run a special train on Friday, if enough parties wish to go, to render it an object. Persons desirous of going are requested to send in their names and address on or before Wednesday, to L. Kent, Room 7, Yates' Building, on the corner of Randolph and Clinton streets.

LECTURES TO WORKINGMEN.—The first of the present winter course of lectures to workingmen will be delivered this evening, by Professor Daniels, late State Geologist of Wisconsin—subject "Geology"—in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association. Other lectures will be delivered by Professor Safford, of the Dearborn Observatory, and other scientific gentlemen of this city. The movement is a most excellent one, and we hope to see it widely appreciated.

BILLIARDS AND THE TURF.—Yesterday the horses Barney and Pilot were matched for a contest at Dexter Park on Saturday next. The stake is $500, and the race is to be a single two mile dash, over eight hurdles, welter weights. E. Gray is to ride Barney, and John Kitchen will handle Pilot.

Next Saturday evening Coon and McDevitt will play a match game of billiards for a purse of $250, 1,500 points up, caroms, on a four-pocket second-sized table. The game will be played at Brunswick's establishment, Nos. 47 and 49 State street.

IN MEMORIAM.—A meeting of members of the late Seventy-second Illinois Infantry was held on Friday last, and passed resolutions in relation to the death of Captain John Reid, late of their regiment. Captain Reid was employed by the city as Assistant Engineer since September, 1855, excepting while serving in the war. He was charged with the laying out and construction of sewers. He recruited Company K of his regiment, and was mustered in as its Captain during August of 1862. He was wounded on the 19th of May, 1863, in the right arm, so that amputation was necessary. This was before Vicksburg. He did not retire from the service because of his injuries, but being detailed on staff duty he served with General McArthur as engineer.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—Last evening the young men rooming in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association met in the lecture room by special invitation, and after a few words by Mr. D. L. Moody, all adjourned to Andrews' saloon, in the basement, where an oyster supper was served up in Andrews' best style, at the expense of the trustees, to about one hundred persons. After the supper was disposed of, Mr. Moody, in behalf of the association, presented to Mr. G. C. Gibbs, who is about leaving the association to take charge of the "Citizens' Relief" work, with [illegible] books, and Mr. Gibbs responded in his happiest manner to the unexpected testimonial. After singing

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,"

Hon. John V. Farwell made some felicitous remarks, and then presented an elegant Bible, History of the Reformation, and other valuable books to J. B. Stillson, Esq., who has so faithfully superintended the erection of the building, and is about returning to his home in Rochester, N. Y. After an eloquent response by Mr. Stillson, speech-making was in order, and Messrs. Hatch, McIlvaine, Houghton, Morton, Gibbs, Farrington and [illegible] responded to calls made on them. After appropriate closing remarks by Mr. Moody, [illegible] hands while singing

"Say, brother, will you meet us?"

The occasion was one of deep interest, and if but a tithe of the good things spoken enters into the hearts of those who heard, the city and country will be the better for the meeting. All will at least give it a place in their hearts as one of the most pleasant occasions of their lives.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Mr. LeMoyne took his benefit last night at Wood's Museum, and a very substantial one, the house being well filled. The plays of the evening were: "The White Horse of the Peppers," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and "The School of Jubilee House." The beneficiary appeared in the first and last plays, in the former as Major Gen. [illegible], and in the latter as Mons. [illegible], thus giving the audience a touch of his quality in German and French roles. In the latter he was the most successful. His vernacular, make-up and action of the role were admirable, and his support by Dillon as the fat boy, Mrs. Holland as the mischievous Bab Nettles and Miss Rickords as Mary was very strong. Dillon's Waddilove was a superb piece of grotesque acting. In the "White Horse," Mr. Wilson's Darby was a remarkably good conception of Irish character. In "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," which was most admirably played, Mr. Aiken as Ruy Gomez and Mrs. Barry as the Duchess de Torrenueva, played their roles admirably. This evening the "White Horse" and "The School of Jubilee House" will be repeated.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—These old favorites of so many years' standing, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, commenced their engagement last evening with a full house, appearing in "The Fairy Circle," a romantic drama of the Irish school, which is made up of the material usually to be found in Irish dramas, and based upon the prevalent superstition among the Irish peasants that the person who has sufficient courage to sleep in a Fairy Circle will dream of gold and wake up to find himself surrounded with treasures. Apart from the scene in the Circle, which affords opportunity for some fine scenery and moving tableaux, and the animated dialogue running through the play between Con and Mrs. Con, the play is rather tedious and the plot commonplace, but the roles of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are full of sparkling dialogue and Hibernian wit and eccentricity, and give both an excellent opportunity to display their well known matchless personations of Irish character. They were very well supported, especially by Mrs. Myers as Ellen, Mr. Hagle as Robert O'Neil, the Irish patriot; and Mr. Whalley as Phelim Blake, the villain of the piece. The same bill will be given to-night. Lovers of merriment will not forget that a matinee will be given on Thanksgiving Day in addition to the regular performance in the evening. In the meantime, will not Mr. and Mrs. Williams give us "The Shamrock" [illegible] in Europe and at the [illegible] secure for it an equal success here.

UNDINE.—The Palmer-Jarret ballet troupe, which will make their appearance in "Undine" next week, will arrive to-day. [illegible] completion, and [illegible] a magnificent success.

WESTON.—The announcement that Mr. Weston, the pedestrian, will appear at the Opera House on Thursday afternoon will undoubtedly crowd that spacious building to its utmost capacity. Mr. Hess met Weston in Buffalo when the latter arrived there, and at once made the necessary contracts with him, Weston also stipulating to deliver a lecture in the evening on "Athletic Sports," a subject which most certainly he is able to deal with in a thorough manner. In addition to the Weston [illegible] on this occasion the Great Western Light Guard Band will give a concert of choice music, which of itself will also be an attraction. There is no person in the country who fills so prominent a place in the public mind at present or who will fill so prominent a place with the Chicago public on Thanksgiving Day as Weston, and the crowds who will not be able to see him [illegible] will undoubtedly crowd the Opera House [illegible] and hear the great sensation of the hour.

ELOCUTION.—Allen A. Griffith, the elocutionist, now en route for the East, will give a literary reception this evening, at the Fine Art College, corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, upon which occasion he will read choice selections in prose and poetry.

MUSIC HALL.—A Chicago lady, who has kept herself anonymous, will deliver a lecture this evening, at Crosby's Music Hall, on the subject of "Woman," after which she will read "The Fire Worshippers," "Tam O'Shanter," and "Poe's Raven." The proceeds are to be devoted to the education of two orphan children—a most worthy charity.

THANKSGIVING S. S. UNION CONCERT.—The sale of reserved seats for the concert will begin at 9 a. m. to-day, at the ticket office in Farwell Hall, 148 Madison street. Persons who have purchased tickets can have reserved seats for 25 cents extra. All who wish to secure seats will need to go early, for the sale promises to be more than usual [illegible] standing room, at the commencement of the exercises. Mr. John Blair, of [illegible] celebrity, will decorate the platform [illegible] flags, evergreens and flowers [illegible] 1,000 singers [illegible] by Mr. Allen A. Meeker, arranged by Mr. Crosby, of Wood's Museum, to hang from a [illegible] across the hall—while the [illegible] under the leadership of [illegible] will be the [illegible] musical [illegible] of the Chicago Sunday School Union.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE.—The ninth annual ball of this society will be given on Wednesday evening, at Chlick's Hall, music by the [illegible] Band.

GERMAN THEATRE.—Miss Kiala took a benefit at the German Theatre last Friday night in the play of "Sappho," and the German press claim that she achieved a great success. Mr. Hofsneck, connected with the company, will also shortly take a benefit, appearing in "The 12th of November."

Two other German theatres are now in good working order in this city, the Union Theatre at 180 and 182 South Clark street, and the Archer Road Theatre at Kirschner's Hall, No. 30 Archer [illegible] study of these things we [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Petitions and Communications.

The Charges against Members of the Police Force.

Street Improvements—The Pecuniary Question—Schools.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, pursuant to adjournment.

There were present His Honor, the Mayor, and Aldermen Cox, Knickerbocker, D'Wolf, Dixon, Bervest, Wicker, Calkins, McRoy, Finucan, Raber, Wallwork, Walsh, Macalister, Rafferty, Combley, Woodard, Carpenter, Holden, Ackhoff, Buehler, Roche, Engel, Lawson, Shackford, O'Sullivan and Kenner.

The Committee on Judiciary reported adversely to the petition asking the appointment of an Inspector of Leather. The report states that there is no power in the Council. Placed on file.

The Committee on Judiciary reported adversely to the petition of George H. Warren, the husband of the late Mrs. [illegible], who asked to be relieved from his bail-bond for her appearance on the charge of larceny of a dress. Concurred in.

The Committee on Licenses reported on the petition of E. Stevens, to reimburse him for money [illegible] on a peddler license revoked. The report is adverse to the prayer of the petition.

This matter gave rise to quite a lengthy discussion. The main part of the debate was devoted to the denunciation of the course of Alderman Combley in making certain statements in relation to the police authorities. His statements were broad and in substance as follows: He said that he noticed that the Deputy Superintendent of Police had written a letter condemning the house of Mr. Stevens. It was well to remember in connection with this letter that Nelson himself maintains a house of bad reputation on Fourth avenue and that from another source on Wells street he receives a monthly salary to protect the worst characters in Chicago, in the worst house that exists in the city. He went further to say that lately when a bank robbery was discovered, the amount of the stealing being $8,000, $2,500 was offered as the result of the successful capture of the defaulter. The balance was traced into the pockets of Rehm and Nelson, and when a notice was given that that thing would not be suffered to be secreted, the whole amount was paid. In addition to this, he stated that within his knowledge a merchant on Water street having lately lost a ring, which was left by a woman whom he visited, he offered a certain police sergeant $5 for its recovery. The ring was obtained, whereupon the police sergeant went to a Police Commissioner and ordered a twenty-two dollar vest at the cost of the merchant. The bill was sent to the merchant, and he refused to pay it, and he was next morning arrested as a vagrant.

The report was laid over.

LICENSES.

The same court reported to grant free licenses to peddle to A. Adams; to Frank Fardon as a junk dealer, for six months; to C. Rosenberg, for a free license to peddle; also to Joseph Long to peddle fish; also to Mary A. Burnham, to keep an intelligence office. These reports were concurred in.

The same court reported adversely to a petition for an increase in the price of sample peddlers' licenses. Laid over.

The same court reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance to reduce the price of sample peddlers' licenses. Laid over.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, of the South Division, report ordinances, which were passed:

For paving, &c., Indiana avenue, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-ninth street.

For grevelling, &c., Michigan avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth street.

For planking, &c., alley, from Eighteenth to Twentieth street, between Michigan and Indiana avenues.

For sidewalks on east side of Wabash avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-second street; on east side of Ellis' avenue, from Wahpansch avenue to Douglas place; on south side of Douglas place, from Cottage Grove avenue to Lake avenue; on the south side of Twenty-sixth street, from Indiana avenue to State street; on the north side of Thirty-first street, from Halsted to Deering street; on west side of Butler street, from Twenty-sixth street to McGregor street; on west side of Broad street, from Archer avenue to Thirty-[illegible] street.

The same committee reported in favor of granting the petition of Robert Healy and others for the removal of obstructions from Lime street. The report orders Lime street to be at once opened. Passed.

The same committee reported on the petition of Henry S. Monroe and others, in regard to the irregularities in streets in the South Division. The committee reports that the matter needs no action on the part of the Council, it being in the province of the Board of Public Works. Concurred in.

The same committee reported adversely to the remonstrance of R. E. Brown against a sidewalk on Douglas place between Calumet and Indiana avenues. The committee reported that the sidewalk is necessary for the use of the children attending the Cottage Grove School. Concurred in.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division reported ordinances, which passed, as follows:

For sidewalks on both sides of LaSalle street, from Larrabee to Division street; on both sides of Cedar street from Rush street to the lake.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division reported ordinances, which were passed, as follows:

For sidewalks on south side of Maxwell street from Blue Island avenue to Johnson street; on east side of North Division street from West Kinzie to Carroll street; on east side of Leavitt street from West Madison to West Jackson street; on north side of Warren avenue from Leavitt street to Western avenue; on south side of West Kinzie street from West Wood to North Lincoln street; on south side of West Adams street from Loomis to Reuben street; on east side of Newberry street from lot 20, block 11, Brand's Addition, to Wright street; on north side of Wright street, from Newberry to Halsted street; on south side of Dupuyster street, from Halsted to Desplaines street.

Also for opening an alley in block 1, Duncan's Addition.

Also for the vacation of a portion of an alley in block 26, original town.

Also to establish the grade of West Adams street from Halsted to Canal street.

LAMP POSTS.

The Committee on Gas Lights reported ordinances, which were passed, as follows: For one lamp post on Indiana street from Rush to a point 120 feet east thereof; for eleven on LaSalle street from Van Buren to Madison street; for one on Twenty-[illegible] street, from Michigan avenue to a point about 150 feet west; for nine on Clark from Twelfth to Fourteenth street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were received: An invitation was received from the Mayor and citizens of Bay City, Mich., to celebrate the opening of the Bay City & East Saginaw Railroad on Tuesday. Ordered to be acknowledged.

Petition of Henry Winkleman for damages alleged to have been incurred by reason of falling over a big pile of earth, &c., upon the improvement on Halsted street. It is claimed that there were no indications of work in progress. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of Daniel Harrington to have refunded a portion of price paid for a liquor license. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

A petition was received asking the rescinding of an order to gravel West Van Buren street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Petition of Helen E. Jacobi for a free peddler's license. Referred to the Mayor.

Petition of John Morton for recompense for damages received, as is alleged, by reason of the building of the tunnel blocking up his horse auction premises. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petition of property owners for the improvement of Market street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

SCHOOLS.

Ald. O'Sullivan presented an order requesting the Board of Education to take immediate steps looking toward the purchase of a lot and the erection of a school house in the Sixteenth Ward. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

LAKE SHORE ROAD.

Ald. O'Sullivan presented a resolution requiring the Board of Public Works to report at the next meeting of the Common Council a plan for the opening of the Lake Shore road and the cost of improvement. Carried.

An amendment was made that the report be made as soon as practicable instead of at the next meeting.

The resolution as amended was passed.

FINANCES.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances:

Authorizing the Comptroller to borrow $4,767.71 to pay second assessment for regravelling Michigan avenue. Ordered to be engrossed.

Ordinance repealing clause of ordinance requiring the raising of $15,000 for bridge at Eighteenth street. Ordered to be engrossed.

The Council then adjourned.

THE DEATH OF C. H. ACKLEY.

Inquest on the Body of the Deceased.

Fatal Dissipation—A Terrible Warning.

In our last edition were contained the details of the death of Charles H. Ackley, of Saginaw, Michigan, in a brothel in this city. His case contains a moral which is unfortunately applicable to not a few young men living in Chicago, who, with bright prospects before them, are yet rushing blindly on in a course that leads, as did that of young Ackley, to a death of shame and disgrace. The facts as published previously are substantially correct. The woman Minnie Woods, however, denies that Ackley visited her house in company with Mr. Lamber.

An inquest on the body of the deceased was held yesterday afternoon at the [illegible] Police Station.

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Hodges, keeper of the brothel in which Ackley died, gave the following testimony: I keep the house No. [illegible] Wells street. The deceased came to my house a week ago last Friday night. He was pretty drunk, and wanted to stay all night. He stayed the next day, and until Sunday. Sunday he came to my [illegible] and I asked if he [illegible] some dinner. He said he would rather have a drink of whiskey. He had a bottle with him, a quart bottle, I think, and he wanted to get it filled again. I coaxed him to drink some tea. He went out riding with one of the girls. He stayed until Tuesday, when he settled up his bill and said he was going home. He had a valise, which he took with him, and went away in a hack to get some money. He came back and paid me some more money. He then went off, and said he should be back in the city in about a month. Wednesday night he came in again. I said, "I thought you had gone, Charley," and he said "No; I staid to see the fight." He was very drunk. He had not had anything to eat. He said he had left his money and his watch in a saloon. He wanted some whiskey, but I had none. He then wanted a bottle of wine, which I got. I asked if he wouldn't have something to eat, and then went up stairs. He staid all night and all day Thursday. Thursday evening I went in his room and read the paper to him. He staid that night. Friday he went out to get a paper and came back. That night he said he would like to go to the theatre, but he did not feel well enough. That was the last I saw of him. He staid that night. Saturday, about noon, one of the girls came up and said, "Something is the matter with Charley." I went down and found him in a stupor. I had been told by one of the girls that a night or two before he had had the tremens, and I was afraid that was what ailed him. I sent out for a policeman. Two came, and I sent them for a doctor. I had heard "Charley" say something about a friend of his, and so I sent for him too. It was about half past four when he died.

EVIDENCE OF MARY DE VILLE.

Mary De Ville, an inmate of Mrs. Hodges' house, testified as follows:

The deceased came to our house Wednesday night. He had been drinking a good deal. He staid till Saturday, and Saturday morning, before breakfast, he drank half a pint of whiskey. After eating breakfast he asked me to get him some whiskey and morphine. He said he was going home the next day, and that morphine always straightened his nerves. He wanted to be all straight. I went out and got a quarter of a grain of morphine. I went back and the deceased took a drink of whiskey and then swallowed the morphine. This was about 10 o'clock. After taking the morphine he was immediately seized with a spasm, and turned black in the face. I went out and got him a pint of whiskey on Friday night. I told him he must not drink but a little at a time, and he promised me he would not. When I woke in the morning the bottle was empty. When he was taken with the spasm I went and called Mrs. Hodges. He died about half-past four. He did not eat anything. He was there a week and a day in all, and to my knowledge did not eat more than three meals. He only went out of the house to get a drink, and then came back. Sunday night he wanted whiskey. He told me a good deal about his home and his brother, and said he wanted to be all straight when he got home. Wednesday night he was very drunk, and talked wild all night. The only time when he seemed straight was on Saturday morning. He seemed sober then.

THE MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The following is the testimony of the physicians who were summoned to attend the dying man:

Dr. Henry Trowbridge, sworn.—Last Saturday at half past twelve I was called to see Mr. Ackley. Found him at 100 Wells street. He was unconscious, with difficult and slow respiration. The pulse was rapid and irregular. The lips and fingers [illegible]. On inquiry I learned he had been drinking very hard for about a week. He had taken a quarter of a grain of morphine, as the druggist had said. He had taken dinner. Soon after he was taken sick, and was placed in bed. I tried to produce vomiting, but was unsuccessful. Doctors Lyman and Ellis soon came, and we had a consultation. In spite of our efforts, the patient continued to sink, until at half-past four he died. I think that excessive indulgence in liquor was the cause of death.

Dr. W. C. Lyman, sworn.—I went to see the deceased about two o'clock on Saturday. He was in a stupor, and respired very laboriously. The surface of the body indicated that the blood was imperfectly aerated. He seemed to be overwhelmed with drink. Respiration became more and more slow. All attempts to revive him were abortive, and he shortly after died. I think he died from the combined effect of whiskey and morphine. The morphine taken was not sufficient in itself to have caused any dangerous result.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of congestion of the brain and lungs, superinduced by exhaustion and dissipation.

FIRE AND POLICE.

Arrangements for Increasing the Efficiency of the Fire Department.

Districting the City—Order of Service.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon—the full board being present.

FIRE ENGINES AND ALARMS.

The Chief Fire Marshal presented the following report for a division of the city into districts, to each of which a certain number of fire engines should run at the first and second alarms, which was adopted. It was also ordered that at the third alarm all the engines should turn out, and that the second and third alarms should only be sounded by the Marshal or assistant in charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

From River to Hubbard court, on a line west to South Branch:

First Alarm—Long John, No. 1; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; J. B. Rice, No. 10; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; T. B. Brown, No. 12; U. P. Harris, No. 5; F. Gund, No. 14—7 steamers.

Second Alarm—Frank Sherman, No. 9; Economy, No. 8; Little Giant, No. 6; Wm. James, No. 3—4 steamers. Total, 11.

From Hubbard court to Thirteenth street:

First Alarm—J. B. Rice, No. 10; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; Little Giant, No. 6; U. P. Harris, No. 5; Economy, No. 8; F. Sherman, No. 9; Long John, No. 1—7 steamers.

Second Alarm—A. C. Coventry, No. 11; T. B. Brown, No. 12; F. Gund, No. 14; Enterprise, No. 2—4 steamers. Total, 11.

From Thirteenth to Twenty-third streets:

First Alarm—Frank Sherman, No. 9; Economy, No. 8; Enterprise, No. 2; J. B. Rice, No. 10; Little Giant, No. 6; U. P. Harris, No. 5—6 steamers.

Second Alarm—A. C. Coventry, No. 11; T. B. Brown, No. 12; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; Long John, No. 1; 4 steamers. Total, 10.

From Twenty-third street to City Limits, east of Clark street:

First Alarm—Frank Sherman, No. 9; Economy, No. 8; Enterprise, No. 2; J. B. Rice, No. 10—4 steamers.

Second Alarm—Little Giant, No. 6; U. P. Harris, No. 5; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; A. C. Coventry, No. 11—4 steamers. Total, 8.

From Twenty-third street to limits, west of Clark street:

First Alarm—Frank Sherman, No. 9; Economy, No. 8; Enterprise, No. 2; J. B. Rice, No. 10; Little Giant, No. 6—5 steamers.

Second Alarm—U. P. Harris, No. 5; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; T. B. Brown, No. 12; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13—4 steamers. Total, 9.

WEST DIVISION.

South of Bunker street, west to Halsted street:

First Alarm—Little Giant, No. 6; Enterprise, No. 2; Economy, No. 8; U. P. Harris, No. 5; J. B. Rice, No. 10—5 steamers.

Second Alarm—T. B. Brown, No. 12; Liberty, No. 7; Frank Sherman, No. 9; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13—4 steamers. Total, 9.

From Bunker to Tyler street, east of Union street:

First Alarm—Little Giant, No. 6; J. B. Rice, No. 10; U. P. Harris, No. 5; T. B. Brown, No. 12; Economy, No. 8; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13—6 steamers.

Second Alarm—A. C. Coventry, No. 11; F. Gund, No. 14; Liberty, No. 7; Wm. James, No. 3—4 steamers. Total, 10.

West of Union street, Blue Island avenue:

First Alarm—Liberty, No. 7; T. B. Brown, No. 12; Little Giant, No. 6; U. P. Harris, No. 5; J. B. Rice, No. 10—5 steamers.

Second Alarm—Enterprise No. 2; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; Wm. James, No. 3—4 steamers. Total, 9.

From Tyler to Monroe streets, east of Peoria street:

First Alarm—U. P. Harris, No. 5; Little Giant, No. 6; T. B. Brown, No. 12; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; J. B. Rice, No. 10—6 steamers.

Second Alarm—Liberty, No. 7; F. Gund, No. 14; Long John, No. 1; Wm. James, No. 3—4 steamers. Total, 10.

From Monroe to Hubbard streets, east of Peoria street:

First Alarm—Long John, No. 1; Liberty, No. 7; U. P. Harris, No. 5; T. B. Brown, No. 12; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; F. Gund, No. 14; Wm. James, No. 3—8 steamers.

Second Alarm—Little Giant, No. 6; J. B. Rice, No. 10; Economy, No. 8; Jacob Rehm, No. 4—4 steamers. Total, 12.

South of Monroe, west of Peoria street:

First Alarm—Little Giant, No. 6; U. P. Harris, No. 5; Liberty, No. 7; T. B. Brown, No. 12—4 steamers.

Second Alarm—A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; Wm. James, No. 3; J. B. Rice, No. 10; A. C. Coventry, No. 11—4 steamers. Total, 8.

North of Monroe, west of Peoria streets:

First Alarm—U. P. Harris, No. 5; Liberty, No. 7; T. B. Brown, No. 12; Wm. James, No. 3—4 steamers.

Second Alarm—A. C. Coventry, No. 11; F. Gund, No. 14; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; J. B. Rice, No. 10—4 steamers. Total, 8.

From Hubbard, north to Front, and west to Chase street:

First Alarm—Wm. James, No. 3; T. B. Brown, No. 12; F. Gund, No. 14; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; Liberty, No. 7; Jacob Rehm, No. 4; U. P. Harris, No. 5—7 steamers.

Second Alarm—A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; J. B. Rice, No. 10; Little Giant, No. 6; Long John, No. 1—4 steamers. Total, 11.

From Front street to the limits and Rolling Mills:

First Alarm—Wm. James, No. 3; F. Gund, No. 14; T. B. Brown, No. 12; Jacob Rehm, No. 4—4 steamers.

Second Alarm—U. P. Harris, No. 5; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; Liberty, No. 7—4 steamers. Total, 8.

NORTH DIVISION.

From the river to Pearson street:

First Alarm—A. C. Coventry, No. 11; F. Gund, No. 14; Jacob Rehm, No. 4; Wm. James, No. 3; T. B. Brown, No. 12; Long John, No. 1; A. D. Titsworth—7 steamers.

Second Alarm—U. P. Harris, No. 5; J. B. Rice, No. 10; Liberty, No. 7; Little Giant, No. 6—4 steamers. Total, 11.

From Pearson to Granger, west of LaSalle street:

First Alarm—T. B. Brown, No. 12; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; F. Gund, No. 14; Jacob Rehm, No. 4; Wm. James, No. 3—5 steamers.

Second Alarm—J. B. Rice, No. 10; U. P. Harris, No. 5; Long John, No. 1; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13—4 steamers. Total, 9.

From Pearson to Granger, east of LaSalle street:

First Alarm—T. B. Brown, No. 12; A. C. Coventry, No. 11; F. Gund, No. 14; Jacob Rehm, No. 4; A. D. Titsworth, No. 13—5 steamers.

Second Alarm—J. B. Rice, No. 10; U. P. Harris, No. 5; Long John, No. 1; Wm. James, No. 3—4 steamers. Total, 9.

From Granger street to the limits:

First Alarm—A. C. Coventry, No. 11; F. Gund, No. 14; Jacob Rehm, No. 4; Wm. James, No. 3—4 steamers.

Second Alarm—A. D. Titsworth, No. 13; T. B. Brown, No. 12; U. P. Harris, No. 5; J. B. Rice, No. 11—4 steamers. Total, 8.

SALE OF CAPTURED PROPERTY.

A communication was received from Deputy Superintendent of Police, J. Nelson, stating that he had in his custody a black mare and a double wagon which had been in his custody for more than a year, and asking that an order be passed for their sale. On motion, the custodian was ordered to sell the same after ten days' notice.

Sundry minor items of business was transacted, and the board adjourned.

THE CHARM OF NOVELTY.

Weston's Sensation, and his Would-be Imitators.

There is a wonderful charm in novelty, and many illustrious men have become such by striking out from the beaten paths and attracting public attention by a new thought or deed. Their fame, however, is generally very short-lived—flashing up like a rocket to dazzling heights, and then falling as suddenly down into the oblivion of darkness. Notoriety is often mistaken for greatness, and many a knave or numbskull obtains a cheap fame by doing a useless or foolish thing that is out of the ordinary course.

Just now the individual who stands on the very highest peak of publicity; about whose age, height, weight, food, drink, flannel shirt and slightest word and motion, the populace are most intensely interested [illegible] youth whose greatness is in his legs; whose dazzling deed of fame is his attempted pedestrian tour from Portland to Chicago in a certain number of days, for the accomplishment of which some prodigious ninny has promised to pay him ten thousand dollars. And why? Not because this one thousand or more miles of leg exercise is going to result in any great benefit to the human race, or because "he taketh pleasure in the legs of any man;" not because any new and important principles are to be brought to light; not because the existence or happiness of any one is dependent on its success; but because the feat is a novelty. Once done, its glory is gone. A thousand other youths who aim to write their names among the stars, may offer to do the same, but no one will encourage their noble aspirations by the promise of ten thousand dollars. The path has been marked out, and those who tread it now are not pioneers but imitators.

The fickle world glorifies the original, but sneers at his mimics. A rushes into print with an offer to walk on his hands and knees to Texas; B. is anxious to make a wheel of himself and rotate to New Hampshire; C. would astonish the gaping of [illegible] by travelling on his palms to the Rocky Mountains—but the public laughs at them and offers no pecuniary encouragement. Noble, but somewhat mellow-brained youth! turn your gentle minds to the discovery of some new route to the stars; dive into the unfathomable; soar to the illimitable; invent something new—however useless, or [illegible] or contemptible in itself—and glory, dazzling, though brief, is yours; the lightning will dash your name to the ends of the earth; the press pants to tell your deeds; crowding multitudes will attend your footsteps; lovely maidens will kiss your proud lips; and fame will hang a laurel wreath on your throbbing brow. Some have reached renown by slow and painful toil, or by the powers of wonderful intellect, or by singular devotion to the good of mankind; but you need not be discouraged though you have neither energy nor genius, nor philanthropy. Do one utterly unprecedented thing, commit a superlatively horrible crime, display some astonishing posture of your anatomy, contort your features into some perfectly impossible shape, and glory is yours. But don't be astonished that the next moment you are kicked from your pinnacle to give place to a later novelty. Sic transit gloria mundi.

We all say that the public is a fool—and yet we are the public. Let us be, if possible, a little less foolish. Let us moderate our ecstacies over novel nothings, and once in a while say a word for sober somethings; let us not think more of the mountebank than of the man; let us occasionally talk less of prize-fighters and base-ballers and walkers, and more of mind, and of men of brain and heart. Bacon was not less than Heenan; Webster will compare favorably with Weston.

ORDINATION.—A council, to consider the expediency of ordaining Mr. Christian Cornelius as an Evangelist, met in the Tabernacle Church November 22. Rev. J. W. Healy was chosen Moderator, and Lyman Baird, Esq., Scribe. Rev. J. F. Gulliver offered a prayer. The candidate, a Norwegian, unable to speak English, was examined through his son, as interpreter. Mr. C. has been preaching to independent bodies of Scandinavians, in Norway and this country, for fifteen years; and, in the examination, he showed rare fitness for the work. The Council was abundantly satisfied with the examination, and unanimously voted that he be ordained, on Sabbath evening, in the Tabernacle Church.

At the time appointed, notwithstanding the storm, a crowded house met to witness the ordination services. Rev. J. H. Harwood conducted the introductory services, and gave the charge to the candidate, which was interpreted by the son of Mr. C. Rev. J. W. Healy preached the sermon, Rev. N. O. Westergreen offered the ordaining prayer and gave the right hand of fellowship, both in Scandinavian, and Rev. J. E. Roy gave the ad[illegible] them to the people. The meeting was partly in English and partly in Scandinavian. The services were [illegible] at no distant day, to be one of our strongest Scandinavian churches. At present they worship in the lecture-room of the Tabernacle Church.

ILLUMINATION.

A Light Brilliant, Steady, Inodorous and at One-quarter the Cost of Gas.

One of the grandest inventions of the age, in the application of scientific discoveries and the uses of life, is the newly invented "petroleum light," which has excited so much attention in the East, and is now for the first time introduced in the Northwest. It possesses in the highest degree all the requirements of an agent for illuminating purposes offered to supplant gas, viz.: economy, superior brilliancy, steadiness of combustion, absence of offensive odor, facility of appliance and entire safety from the possibility of any accident. [illegible]

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.—A hypercritical correspondent writes us, finding fault with the use of the word "audience" as applied to the crowd of spectators of the recent prize fight. While we admit that an audience is a hearing crowd, rather than a seeing one, and are free to state that the word would have probably been better had we not been tempted to verbal inaccuracies, we may fairly claim that the use of the word was justified by the circumstances. There were at least three auditors to one spectator present at the fight. All could not see, but all did hear the shouting, the blasphemy, the descriptive vocal sentences of the inner ring of that seething multitude, which followed every blow given on either side. Fault-finding is a pleasant occupation, but it is not always a discreet one.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—We notice that Mr. Smith arrived in this city yesterday, and registered his name at every hotel on the list.

O'Donohue's Daily Record contains the announcement that D. A. Gage has arrived at the Sherman House. It is probable that he has taken rooms there.

The first Snow of the season has arrived from Minnesota.

Mr. Van Winkle, having left McVicker's, has taken up his quarters at the Matteson.

DINNER FOR NEWSBOYS AND BOOTBLACKS.—Some of the friends of these homeless and hungry boys propose to give them a Thanksgiving dinner at their new home in Wright's Hall. Those willing to contribute money or provisions for this object, are requested to send early notice of what they will do, to No. 500 Wabash avenue. It is also requested that those ladies who are willing to assist upon the occasion, will meet at the Boys' Home this (Tuesday) afternoon at three o'clock.

INFANTICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon the dead body of a full grown male infant was discovered in the lake, at the foot of Twelfth street. It had evidently been in the water but a few hours. The remains were taken to the dead house.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—John Hackett, the keeper of a disorderly house on Wells street, was yesterday fined $50 at the Police Court. Four inmates were assessed $10 each.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Five hundred American physicians, the names of whom we shall publish, recommend Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health:

DEAR SIR: I was agreeably surprised to see by the papers that the genuine Hoff's Malt Extract has been introduced into America. This acquisition is of the greatest importance for consumptives. My cousin, the Counsellor of Medicine, Dr. Sanderleben, informed me a long time ago of its astonishing remedial properties; he ordered from Germany some of your preparations for a friend suffering from disease of the lungs, and obtained the best results from their use, etc.

I would like to try it now on my friend and colleague, Dr. Calfee, who is suffering from suppuration of the left lung, in conjunction with spasmodic asthma. Please forward me one dozen, and if, as I do not doubt, your renowned Malt Extract does him good, the reputation of his single case will lead to the universal adoption in our place, where so many consumptive people are residing.

C. H. BLECKER, M. D.

(SECOND LETTER.)

The health of my friend is improving. I consider your preparation is one of the most certain we have for diseases of the lungs.

C. H. BLECKER, M. D.

To L. HOFF, Esq., 542 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by druggists and grocers. Sole Agents for Illinois, Smith & Dwyer and Dietzsch, Stockl & Co., Chicago.

Decalcomanie.—Miss A. Morse, 208 State street, has received a large variety of pictures of French publication. She has also a variety of hollywood porcelain and Bohemian ware, for ornamenting. Some of the designs are expressly for carriage ornamenting. For sale at wholesale and retail. The work exhibited by Miss Morse in our office is of a very excellent kind. Just the thing to be useful and beautiful in the household. Those looking for Christmas presents should visit her rooms before purchasing.

Patent medicines have become synonymous with humbug and lead many to hesitate about using a preparation because it is advertised; we cannot agree in condemning all merely because some unprincipled quacks deal in such. There are some valuable medicines which can be relied upon, and of these we will instance, Pectoral Balm, that is deserving of public patronage, being prepared by a skilful chemist, Dr. Marsden, and is without doubt the best expectorant known. For sale by all druggists.

Throat Diseases.—We would call attention to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the throat and bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold.—Congregationalist, Boston.

Brown's Oriental Hair Renewer does not gum the hair, nor cause it to turn red, like the common hair "restorers" so much in use, but makes it soft and glossy. It is warranted to change gray or faded hair to its natural color. Sold by all druggists.

The Juniper Tar Soap—Is the best toilet soap ever made, as it may be used with impunity by ladies with the most tender skins, at the same time it is invaluable as a remedy for pimples, rough or chapped skin, and all cutaneous diseases, where other soaps cannot be used with out aggravating the disease and giving pain to the patient. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Kentucky State Lottery.—The only legalized drawings in the United States. The Grand Holiday drawing will take place December 31st. $500,000 to be distributed. Capital prize $50,000. Communications strictly confidential. Circulars sent free, by addressing Murray, Eddy & Co., Covington, Ky.

West's Hair Renovator—A new discovery—Causes the hair to grow and renews its color. West's medicine [illegible] druggists, 192 Lake street.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

The Latest Whim About Albums.

"Shirley Dare" in the New York Citizen.

A contriving young lady has initiated the keeping of compliment albums, small, fancy volumes, the size of little autograph albums, on each page of which are to be recorded the pretty speeches made about her looks, amiability, style, &c., each sentence to be signed with the initials of the person who gives it, and the date. It is not the intention to solicit people for flattering sentiments, as souvenirs are requested for poetical albums; but the lady herself is to copy the admiring things repeated to her, and keep the record to glance over on a rainy day, or in a fit of blues. Do you remember Sidney Smith's twenty-two prescriptions offered to a lady of quality to ward off low spirits? One of them was to recollect all the good things people had ever said of her. Certainly there is something commendable in the audacious self-pleasing fancy of keeping complimentary books. Think of reading them when one's hair is gray, for instance! The proper size of the book is about four by seven inches, tinted paper, gilding, mediæval binding, white morocco, and illuminated initial letters, as you please. The pages will read like this:

"[illegible] girl I ever saw."—D. S. C., August, 1867.

"Such a blue-veined brow—I should like to trace the veins with a rose-stem!"—Willie, October.

"She would walk the boards like Ristori. Her manner of entering a room is perfect."—Mrs. R. D. W., Catskill.

"She judges dispassionately, and, though she likes slowly, is always just."—Dr. V., Evening, May.

"You may reject me, but till you marry I shall wait and watch and strive for you."—Y., July, 11:30 p. m.

"A very fine girl, well bred, quiet and dignified."—Stranger on the cars.

Fancy what a volume such sayings would make!

The Case of Dunbar the Clerical Polygamist.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Nov. 23.

The grand jury on Wednesday evening reported an indictment against Rev. Edward W. Dunbar, and he was escorted from St. Paul yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Atwater. Dunbar conversed but little, feigning to be in fear of bodily harm—"they had threatened to shoot him before he could reach the Court House," he said, in complaint to whom they referred. Bearing in mind [illegible] he intends to try the easy dodge. He was escorted [illegible] to the Court Room [illegible] in the city, and was brought before the Court. [illegible] resignation, Judge Vanderburgh [illegible] that he was allowed one day in which to plead if he desired it, or could do so at once. "He didn't know—just as the court thought best. He was unacquainted with the business." Then the brother—doubtless a brother in law, only—being present, asked to have the case put over a day before. The court then asked if he was guilty or not guilty. He said: "When I married Mrs. Hebron, I was not aware that I had another wife living," and quietly rising upon his covenant, and still talking back until his boots again struck the carpet, he was proceeding to give the court a detailed statement of his views upon the case, when he was mildly informed that he was not to make a statement, but simply answer—he was charged with a certain crime—and was to say if he was guilty or not guilty. Mr. Dunbar did not exactly understand the charge—he thought the warrant accused him of "wilfully and knowingly" making this little mistake, and to that expression he took exception. He would be pleased to listen to the reading of that warrant. After further conversation, which he was entirely unable to "understand," he said that to the charge as he understood it he could plead not guilty. The Court informed him that he could go to trial at once if he chose to do so, or would be allowed four days for preparation. Again he balanced upon his toes and quietly remarked that "in view of the very poor accommodations under the Court House, of which his honor was doubtless aware, he would prefer to get through with the matter as soon as possible, unless he could be remanded to St. Paul."

Judge Vanderburgh advised him to have counsel, and stated that if unable to obtain counsel himself they would be assigned him by the Court. "Thank you," said friend Dunbar, and he quietly stepped down two flights of stairs and into the very poor accommodations beneath the Court House.

His trial will commence this morning.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Noon.

Consols, 94 7-16; United States bonds, 70¾; Illinois Central, 89; Erie, 46¾.

LONDON, Nov. 25—2 p. m.

Illinois Central, 83¾; Erie, 46¾.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Evening.

Consols, 94 7-16; 5-20s, 70¾; Illinois Central, 83¾; Erie, 46¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 25—Evening.

United States bonds, 75¾.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—Noon.

Cotton is heavy and declining.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—2 p. m.

Cotton heavy and declined ⅛d; uplands 8 1-16d; Orleans 8 5-16d. Common rosin declined to 6s; medium to fine declined to 11s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—Evening.

Cotton closed heavy and irregular, but rather more doing. Prices declined fully ⅛d. Middling uplands, 7⅞d; Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady. Corn, 43s 6d. Wheat, California, 15s 9d; 14s 6d for No. 2 Milwaukee. Barley, 5s 6d. Oats, 3s 11d.

Provisions quiet. Beef, 113s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 51s. Cheese, 53s. Bacon, 48s.

Produce—Sugar firm, at 26s 9d for No. 12. Tallow, 44s. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s; refined, 1s 4d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 25—Evening.

Petroleum firm; sales at 45f 50c.

New York Financial News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The stock market this morning opened steady. On the regular call prices were lower. Soon afterwards a firmer feeling prevailed, and on New York Central and Chicago & Northwestern (preferred) stocks prices advanced ½ per cent. At the 1 o'clock board, in consequence of considerable realizing, prices receded ½. Money was active and plenty at 7 per cent. American gold fell from 140½ to 139⅞. The 2:30 call was heavy and ½ per cent off. More commercial failures were reported to-day, which destroys the confidence with banks. At the 3:30 board stocks were extremely dull; 32 was bid for Wells Fargo, American sold at 75, Adams at 74, United States at 70, Merchants' Union at 30, and Ohio & Mississippi certificates at 29. Commercial paper sells at 9 per cent. The 5:00 market was inactive, but ⅛ per cent better.

Associated Press Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—MONEY—Steady at 7 per cent for call loans.

STERLING—Dull, at 109@109½ in gold for first-class bills.

GOLD—Irregular, opening at 140½ and closing at 139⅞.

FAILURES—The failure of Farris & Dayton, sugar refiners, is announced to-day.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and a shade easier. Orders for 10-40s on Saturday and to-day from Europe amounted to a million and a half dollars, which advanced the prices.

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

STOCKS—Opened firm, but became dull and lower—closing heavy.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Canton	44		Ohio cert's		
Cumberland			St. Paul		
Wells Express			Mich. Central		
American Ex.			Mich. South'n		
Adams' Ex.			Illinois Cent.		
U. S. Express			Pittsburgh		
Merchants' Un.			Toledo		
Quicksilver			Rock Island		
Mariposa			Northwestern		
Pacific Mail			N. W. pref'd		
W. U. Tel.			Fort Wayne		
N. Y. Central			Reading		
Erie			Hudson		

MINING SHARES—Lower and more active. [illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio, [illegible] in gold; Steady; fair to [illegible]

New York Provision Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

PROVISIONS—Rather better feeling in lard and bacon, but other hog products weak and variable.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

BREADSTUFFS—Are perfectly stagnant except a small export of corn, at the decline. Prime closing at $1.35 afloat.

Ocean Freights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 30,000 bu corn 8½@10½d, by sail and steam.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

COTTON GOODS—The market has an improved tone, with a moderate business. Prices are wholly unchanged from last week.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The dry goods market was quiet and prices are generally without much change. Heavy brown sheetings are scarce and more active. [illegible] Appleton A are held at 14c. The Appleton and Pacific A fine sheetings are selling as low as 10½c. The Massasoit bleached shirtings are lower, selling at 17c, as are [illegible]. The Mallory pink prints are reduced to 12c, and now sell at 11c. In other descriptions prices are steady.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts for the week, 8,000 head; 3,000 at Hudson City; 3,500 at One Hundredth street, and 1,500 at Communipaw. On the market to-day 1,500 at One Hundredth street. Weather very bad and market slow at unchanged prices. Good to prime 15@16c; medium to fair 14@15c; inferior to common 13@14c. A few extra and premium at 16½@17c.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week 25,000. On the market to-day 500. Selling slow at 5½@6½c for sheep, and 6@7½c for lambs.

SWINE—Receipts for the week 28,000, and since Saturday 27 cars at Communipaw, and 21 at Fortieth street. Market weak at 6½@6⅞c, closing at 6¾c for prime.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—CATTLE—Rather lower; extra steers at $8.00@8.75; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; common $4.00@6.00.

SHEEP—Dull and ½c lower; sales at $3.50@5.00 gross.

HOGS—Dull and declined 25c; sales at $9.50@9.75.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping; sales of 200 brls at $8.75 for Winona County XX spring; $9.25 for Congress X.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and closing higher. Morning board—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—4,000 brls flour, 36,000 bu wheat, 2,600 bu oats, 4,300 bu corn, 100 bu rye, 300 bu barley, 500 live hogs.

SHIPMENTS—3,350 brls flour, 100,000 bu wheat, 100 bu corn, 1,100 bu rye.

RACINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 25—5 p. m.

GRAIN—Market dull and inactive. Wheat—Quiet but firm; No. 1, $1.90; No. 2, $1.72; No. 3, $1.62. Corn—New, 80c; old, 90c. Oats—In better; sales of No. 1 and 2 at 55c. Rye—Dull; No. 1, $1.37; No. 2, $1.32. Barley—No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.20.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—COTTON—Market ½c lower; sales of 1,300 bales at 17c for middling uplands.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 25.—FLOUR—Nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; sales of white Michigan at $2.60; amber, $2.38@2.39. Corn—Old dull and lower; new unchanged; No. 1 Wabash, $1.00; No. 2, $1.00; Michigan, 88c; new, 88@88½c. Oats 1c lower; sales No. 1 at 60c. Rye—Sales of Michigan at $1.58. Barley—Sales of No. 1 at $1.30.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at $8.25.

LAKE FREIGHTS—[illegible] to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS PAST WEEK—[illegible] brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats, 300 bu rye, 1,500 bu barley.

SHIPMENTS—15,000 brls flour, 46,000 bu wheat, 118,000 bu corn, 24,500 bu oats, 4,500 bu rye, 600 bu barley.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—TOBACCO—In good demand but scarcely any offering.

COTTON—Heavy; middling offered at 14½@15c.

FLOUR—Irregular; demand light; fall super, $7.50@7.75; choice extra, $9.50; double extra, $9.50@10.50; treble do, $11.00@12.75; choice to fancy, $12.00@13.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Choice fall 5c higher; $2.60@2.65 for prime to fancy red and white; spring firmer, at $1.95. Corn very firm and held higher; [illegible] for yellow and white; $1.05 for choice old white. Oats firmer, at 60@62c, the latter for fancy. Barley higher—$1.35@1.50 for spring; $1.50 for choice fall. Rye still and higher, at $1.40@1.45.

PROVISIONS—Very dull, with only a retail business doing. Old mess pork, $21.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 11½@12c; clear sides, 16½c; plain hams, 18c; sugar-cured, 19@20c. Lard very dull, at 13½c for choice.

HOGS—Little better; ranging at 6@6¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 5,680 sacks; corn, [illegible] sacks; oats, 3,300 sacks; rye, 470 sacks; barley, 1,000 sacks.

Weather cloudy and colder, with indications of more rain.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25—FLOUR—Very dull and declining.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer; choice white, $2.85; choice Michigan, $2.80@2.85. Receipts very light. Corn active; mixed Western, new, $1.25@1.28; old, $1.35@1.38. Oats firm at 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; new bulk shoulders, 8½c; rib, 10½@11c; clear rib, 11½@12c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; red, $2.40@2.50. Corn declined 1@2c; sales of 24,000 bu yellow at $1.36.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 24th, at the parsonage of the North Star Mission, by Rev. G. L. Wrenn, Mr. WILLIAM McFARLAND and Miss LIZZIE M. DORCAS.

DIED.

In this city, at the residence of her son, Mr. Charles G. Smith, Mrs. SALLY SMITH, of Cuba, N. Y., aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at the house, No. 536 Wabash-av., Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, Nov. 25th, FLORENCE G., daughter of Col. John A. and Sarah J. Bross.

Funeral from the residence of the family, 298 Michigan-av., to-day (Tuesday), at 11½ a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

In Kendallville, Ind., Nov. 23d, R. A. SANDFORD aged 21 years 11 months and 2 days.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

EDWARD PAYSON

WESTON,

The Pedestrian, respectfully states that the announcements made of his

RECEPTION AND ADDRESSES

At Crosby's Opera House on THANKSGIVING DAY,

Are Fully Authorized,

And that, in connection with the

Concerts of the Great Western Light Guard Band,

He will appear and address the audience as follows

AT THE MATINEE

He will detail the circumstances of the ORIGIN OF HIS PRESENT GREAT WALK FROM PORTLAND TO CHICAGO.

The incidents of HIS WALK FROM BOSTON TO WASHINGTON, in 1861, and the difficulties attending his walk in 1861 FOR THE SOLDIERS when he carried the FIRST MAIL TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

IN THE EVENING, during an intermission of the Concerts, he will deliver a

LECTURE ON ATHLETIC SPORTS,

Prepared by himself, replete with instructive points and amusing details.

MR. WESTON has not allowed the above announcement to be made until he has become convinced of his ability to keep the appointment, and as that fact has now become reduced to a moral certainty (barring some unforeseen accident), there need be but

LITTLE DOUBT ABOUT HIS APPEARING

As announced.

Admission to each entertainment, $1; Reserved Seats, $1.50; Balcony Box Seats, $1.50; Gallery, 50c; Proscenium Boxes, $12.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

On Tuesday Evening, November 26,

A CHICAGO LADY will give a Lecture on the interesting subject,

"WOMAN,"

After which she will recite the "Fire Worshippers," in Moore's "Lalla Rookh," "Tam O'Shanter," and "Poe's Raven."

The entire proceeds of this Recitation are for the relief and education of two orphan children.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.......Sole Lessee and Manager.

Irish Comedy, Spanish Comedy and English Comedy.

This (Tuesday) evening, Nov. 26, second time, THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS, with FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. To conclude with, second time, THE SCHOOL OF JUBILEE HOUSE.

Wednesday afternoon, THE ORANGE GIRL OF LONDON.

In the evening, PEEP O' DAY.

Thursday (Thanksgiving Day), three Grand Performances.

Friday, Benefit of Mr. JOHN DILLON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement at a great expense of

MR. & MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

FAIRY CIRCLE;

Or, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.

Con O'Carolan........Mr. Barney Williams

Moleshee........Mrs. Barney Williams

CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

Melissa........Mrs. Barney Williams

Appropriate Songs and Dances.

Thursday afternoon (Thanksgiving) WILLIAMS MATINEE.

ARLINGTON HALL,

Washington-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

J. H. Haverly........Manager.

Last week of the great

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

Previous to painting and repairing their Hall.

Matinee Thursday Afternoon—Thanksgiving Day.

THE NINTH ANNUAL BALL OF

French Mutual Aid Society,

Will take place on WEDNESDAY Evening, Nov. 27th.

(THANKSGIVING EVE.)

At Chlick's Hall, North Clark-st.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION,

Tuesday, 26th November, at 10 a. m.

Large and unreserved sale of

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

On the premises, 114 Randolph-st.

We are instructed by the proprietor, Jacob Frost, Esq., who is retiring from business, to sell at his store the whole of his large and valuable stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., made by his special instructions both in Chicago and New York. The goods are all the most late styles, and comprise every article requisite in a first-class clothing establishment. Country buyers and merchant tailors about to purchase their winter stock, will do well to call and examine the goods prior to sale. The store for rent. Apply to Mr. Frost on the premises.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

Wednesday, November 27th, at 10 a. m.

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.

Large sale of

Staple Dry Goods, Flannels, Tweeds, Beaver Cloth, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Extensive Assortment of Superior NEW and

Second-Hand Furniture,

Four-Seat Buggy, Pictures, Stoves, New Harnesses, Fine Piano Forte,

FANCY PARLOR AND TOILET ORNAMENTS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 26th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom [illegible] variety of Medium and [illegible] Chamber Suits [illegible] Chamber, and Dining Room Furniture [illegible] variety, Carpets, Walnut Marble Top [illegible] Pictures, a beautiful assortment of Parlor and Toilet Articles.

Also, at 11 o'clock, one splendid Rosewood Case, Carved Leg PIANO FORTE, has a rich and brilliant-toned instrument, in perfect order. Cost $500.

Also, the entire Furniture, Carpets, &c., of a family going East. Also, a large assortment of Parlor and Office Stoves. Also, one 4-seat Open Buggy, in good order.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

$50,000 WORTH

DRY GOODS,

16 Cases White and Brown Muslins,

300 doz. Undershirts and Drawers,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,

Stripes, Denims, Ticks, Jeans,

Dress Goods,

Belknap and Cassimere Neglige Shirts,

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

WOOL GOODS, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 26th, and

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th,

AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.,

At Butters' Salesrooms, 48 & 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DILLER, STEDMAN & CHANDLER.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

IN A FEW DAYS,

A large number of very desirable

RESIDENCE LOTS

On and between Harrison and Polk-sts., and on and between Laflin and Loomis-sts., West Side. These Lots are of good size, high and dry, and in a part of the city improving very rapidly.

Also, 45 Lots in McReynolds' Addition, on and near Milwaukee-av.

Full Particulars To-morrow.

Plats can be seen at the office of

DILLER, STEDMAN & CHANDLER,

135 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

LARGE STOCK OF

Custom Made Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, November 27, at 10 o'clock, prompt, we will offer to The Trade, in lots to suit purchasers

300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just received from the East, to sell without reserve. Also, 15 Cases Men's and Women's Buffalo Overs.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers, 54 Lake-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—To a careful and responsible tenant, the first house north of Douglas Monument and fronting on Groveland Park. It contains 7 rooms, newly furnished and good cellar. It within three minutes' walk of Hyde Park train and street cars. Would board with tenant for part payment of rent. Apply at Room 5 No. 70 LaSalle-st., or on the premises. References required.

TO RENT—Two 3-story marble front houses, with stables, on Carroll-st., near Union Park. Rent very low. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A two-story house with basement and modern improvements. Rented for private family only. 759 Wabash-av. Inquire at 159.

TO RENT—A new two-story and brick basement house, 161 South Sangamon-st. 10 rooms, beside bath and storeroom, marble mantels and wash stands, hot and cold water all through the house, speaking-tubes, &c. $50 per month. Apply to W. W. HALL, 159 [illegible]

TO RENT—A two-story and basement brick house on Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-sts., 10 rooms, hot and cold water, and brick barn. Apply at 151 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Two-story house, No. 344 Fulton-st.; 8 rooms, and basement 6 feet 6 inches. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 308 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—Nice furnished house, 9 rooms, near Lincoln-park. Rent taken in board if agreeable. This is a rare chance. Apply at 307 Hurlbut-st. Take North Division City Limits cars to Belden-av.

TO RENT—Two houses on Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs., Nos. 3 and 5, in good order. Gas and water. Inquire at 183 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—New cottage, four rooms, near horse cars, No. 534 Burnside-st., near Thirty-first. Apply on premises, or of RIGGLE & CO., Commission Merchants, 231 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A new brick house, containing basement, store and two lodgings, immediately for rent. Inquire on premises, 40 Clybourne-av.

TO RENT—A first-class new brick house, 3-story, with furnace, cooking range, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, on Fulton-st. Rent very low to May 1. Inquire of H. WHIPPLE & CO., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—Cottage house No. 36 Wendell-st. Inquire of SAMUEL JOHNSTON, No. 18 Opera House.

TO RENT—Two fine new houses, of 10 or 12 rooms each, corner of Monroe and Peoria-sts. Will be ready for occupation in a few days. ADAMS & EVANS, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—A good boarding house, within two squares of Post Office, and furniture for sale on easy terms, and part taken in board. Address "BOARDING HOUSE," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—A large number [illegible] on the West Side. Inquire at 717 West Lake-st., at noon or evening.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, an elegant brick house in the very best location on the North Side, only ten minutes from Court House. Rent $1,200 per annum. Furniture will invoice about $1,500. Address "FERNANDO," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 2-story and basement brick house on the North Side, convenient to cars; has hot water, bath, gas, &c. $50 per month. Inquire of J. R. SUITTERLIN, 25 Lombard Block.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Four rooms with three clothes presses, well calculated for a small family. They are pleasant and cheap. Inquire at 113 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—Eight desirable sleeping rooms, some furnished and some unfurnished, at 208 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, with closet, suitable for a man and his wife. Also good board and lodging at $5 per week, at 179 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A large and pleasant furnished front room, with board, suitable for two or four gentlemen. At 236 State-st.

TO RENT—On West Side, an elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom for two gentlemen, in a private family. Location first-class. Convenient to business. References required. Address P. O. Box 389.

TO RENT—Two pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, with or without board, for single gentlemen or lady and gentleman, at No. 16 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 93 South Harrison-st.

TO RENT—Two furnished front rooms, one suitable for gentleman and wife (would do for housekeeping), at 852 Adams-st., near Post Office. CHARLES F. WARNER.

TO RENT—Near Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st., one large front room and one back room, with good board. References required. Address "C W," P. O.

TO RENT—Three front rooms in a new house, with all modern improvements, to a small family. Apply at 166 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale at a bargain, pleasant front sleeping-room. Inquire at the room, No. 21 Dole's Building, northeast corner of Clark and South Water-sts., between 12 and 1 o'clock, for two days.

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., north of Jackson-st., a nice room, with water and gas; room unfurnished, with the exception of carpet. Address "W S," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A furnished room and closet on Fourth-av., No. 132, between Harrison and Polk-sts., South Side.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front room at 157 Dearborn-st., opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, first floor.

TO RENT—A comfortable and very convenient furnished room on second floor. Apply at 168 South Clark-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Store and basement, 176 South Clark-st., with fixtures.

313 State-st.—Nice brick store.

271 Clark-st.—Fine location.

232 Clark-st.—New store and dwelling.

232½ Clark-st.—Store and dwelling.

These places are offered at low rates. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—New store, with dwelling above, water and gas in store and dwelling, corner of Canal and Adams-sts. Possession given immediately. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—The one-half of the large double store—partly occupied as a wholesale flour store—situated at Nos. 254 and 256 South Water-st. Inquire on the premises. Would be a good stand for a commission merchant.

Boarding and Lodging.

7 South May-st.—A suite of front rooms, very pleasant, with board, for a gentleman and wife. References required and given.

7 East Randolph-st.—Pleasant furnished front rooms, with board, suitable for four gentlemen. Also, day boarders wanted.

8 Eldridge-court.—A front suite of rooms on first floor, also a furnished south room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

18 Fourth-av.—A furnished room, with stove, gas, closets, &c., to let with board, for man and wife or single gentlemen—close down town.

20 Willard-place, near West Randolph-st. A gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of a good home through the winter. Terms reasonable.

25 Washington-st.—Pleasant unfurnished front room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen.

26 East Washington-st.—To rent, with board, a parlor and bedroom, unfurnished.

49 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.—Four pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to parties desiring good accommodations. References exchanged.

65 East Randolph-st.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a furnished room and good board.

79 State-st., central location—Two or three gentlemen can find pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at a reasonable price. Room for a few day boarders.

82 Adams-st.—One double and one single room, furnished, and good board; is within two minutes' walk of Post Office.

86 Adams-st., between State and Clark.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen wishing good board, can find such at the above number.

87 South Clark-st., fronting Court House Square, third floor—Convenient rooms and first-class board can be had by applying immediately.

112 Adams-st.—Only one block from Post Office, first-class board, with finely furnished rooms, single or in suites, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water in each, &c. Day boarders also accommodated.

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms, with board. References required.

162 State-st.—A furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, a few first-class day boarders can find a pleasant home.

162 State-st.—A small front room, furnished, also a large front room, at 100 Monroe-st., to rent with or without board.

191 Kinzie-st.—Board by the day or week furnished by a private family, for a number of gentlemen for the winter. Terms reasonable. Apply immediately.

200 Huron-st., between Clark and LaSalle—Four or five gentlemen can find a home, with pleasant rooms and good board, in a private family. Also, a few [illegible] boarders can be accommodated with first-class board.

246 Wabash-av.—A nicely [illegible] back parlor to rent, with board. References required.

320 Michigan-av.—A furnished room, with board, suitable for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

356 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant room and board. Terms moderate.

364 Ohio-st.—A pleasant furnished front room, with board, also an unfurnished back parlor.

390 West Lake-st., between Ann and Elizabeth—Ladies can find good board and pleasant rooms, for $5.50 per week. A stable to rent.

805 Wabash-av.—A large front room and suite of rooms to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NATIONAL HOTEL, one square west of Court House.—Board and rooms to rent. Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single rooms from $5 per week; day boarders, $4 per week; transient, $2 per day, with as good board as any in the city.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office.—A handsome large front room, with excellent board and home comforts, for two persons, in a respectable family. Best of references required. Address "C," P. O. Box 1320.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—On the North Side—A nicely furnished room, with a select private family, by a young gentleman. Dinner at 6. Address, stating terms, "D," 99 East Pearson-st.

BOARD—By two young men, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, "A B C," Tribune office.

BOARD—With furnished room, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, by a gentleman and wife, within 15 minutes' walk of Clark and Lake-sts. Terms not to exceed $60 per month. Reference. Address "WEST," Tribune office.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Second-hand portable engines, from all regions, cheap. Also, some large stationary engines, in good order, at the Machinery Depot, 57 South Canal-st. W. McGREGOR, Agent.

FOR SALE—Low, a twenty horse power Engine and Boiler, a combined planing and matcher, slitting saw, &c. For particulars address BIGGS & McCLAVE, Rockley, Ills.

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, portable engines, 20-horse and less. Also stationary new and second-hand; wood and iron working machinery and supplies. Bradley's double cylinder engines, double power from single stage at GREENLEE BROS. & CO.'S machinery depot, removed to 56 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse power portable engines, nearly new, cheap for cash. S. E. SANBORN, Machinery Depot, 102 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—Two 60-horse engines, with boilers and connections complete, $3,000 each; two 25-horse, with fire-box boilers; one 8, one 6 and one 5-horse engines; heading rounders, Evarts shingle mills and planers, at 253 State-st., Chicago. JAMES WARNER.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Cottage house, 93 Hoyne-st. Has 5 rooms, cistern, hydrant and cistern water, &c., and is in good condition. Lot [illegible] feet to an alley, and fruit. Price $2,000—or $2,300, with but $[illegible] front. S. W. PACKARD, 137 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Two new three-story brick stores on State-st., Nos. 468 and 470, at low prices if taken at once—will be sold separately. Title perfect. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 135 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—On South Dearborn-st., north of the Post Office, one of the best improved pieces of business property on the street, now renting for $5,200. In the market for a few days, at a low price. Apply to SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av., second house south of Twenty-first-st., a new, first-class marble front house, with all modern improvements. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., a double brick house, with 50 feet of land, extending to the lake, north of Eighteenth-st., with fine view of the lake. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., a new frame house, with 25 feet. Price, $12,000. A. J. AVERELL, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A two-story house and lot on West Lake-st., between Clinton and Jefferson, at a bargain. Apply to A. DORATHY, 103 East Randolph-st., Room 2, up stairs.

FOR SALE—50 feet on State-st., near Jackson, with buildings, comprising Nos. 324 and 326 State-st., now renting for $1,320 per annum. Apply to SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate Office, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 9 Quincy-st., just west of State. Apply to SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate Office, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—Cottages, 304 and 306 Adams-st., 7 rooms and fine cellar and basements in each house, water, gas and cisterns, lots [illegible] each to alley, opposite Schuttler's fine residence. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Agent, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—Two-story frame house, No. 124 East Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts. This house has 10 rooms, besides summer kitchen, pantry, bath room and closets, with gas, water, etc., and is in good condition. The house is situated on a leased lot, with lease running till May 1, 1870, at low rent, and can be bought for $2,500, part on time, or a less figure for cash. Possession given immediately. House open for inspection from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. S. W. PACKARD, 137 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—On Throop-st., near Jefferson Park, new two-story house, with brick basement, hot and cold water, bath room, gas, marble mantels and grates, good barn and lot, renting for $[illegible] per month. On unusually easy terms. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A store and lot that are paying 15 per cent now. Immediate possession given, if desired. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Real Estate Dealers, 105 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—New marble front house on Sangamon-st. House finished in the best style, furnace, marble mantels, &c.; lot [illegible] feet. Terms favorable. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, and on easy time, two new houses, with lots, on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.; good house and lot on North Clark-st., near Maple. HARTMAN & BARCLAY, 96 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a two-story frame house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, No. 340 West Madison-st., near Aberdeen.

FOR SALE—On Washington-st., near Peoria, new two-story house and good basement, 9 rooms, marble mantels, modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at 58 North Peoria-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—On West Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen, a choice building lot, 50x150 feet. In the market for a few days, cheap for cash. Apply to SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—On South State-st., 40 feet, fronting west, near Peck-court; 40 feet near Eldridge-court. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Calumet-av., south of Twenty-second-st.,

50 feet by 177½ feet deep, fronting west, 150 feet south of Twenty-second-st.

[illegible] feet by 177, fronting east. Both these lots are near the Illinois Central Railroad station on Twenty-second-st.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On North Side—

[illegible] feet on Erie-st., east of Kingsbury.

[illegible] feet on Superior-st., extending from St. Clair-st. to the Lake Shore. The above for sale cheap.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Bargains—Lots on Oakley, Hoyne, Reuben, and Sixteenth-sts., from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Also, one acre on State-st., for the small sum of $[illegible], for three days only—all for the want of money. L. B. ARTHUR, 165½ Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Lots at $250 apiece, a mile inside of city limits, near horse cars, school and churches. Also, cottage for $750. J. F. STARR, 134 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Several cheap and desirable lots, that we will sell for one-half their value, on the South Side, near the new Rock Island works, in Section 4, 38, 14. Now is your only chance to purchase at a low price. Call for plat of these lots. WARREN & GOODRICH, 135 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—132x230 feet on Moonaway-place, near Wahpansch-av., a beautiful grove lot; also, lot on State-st., near Twenty-third. HARTMAN & BARCLAY, 96 Monroe-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—300 acres of land in Southwest Missouri, for town property located in some good railroad town in Illinois or Iowa. For further particulars, address JOHN H. FUNK, Cobden, Union Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—Farms—We have several small and desirable farms for sale, within 20 to 30 miles of the city, on easy terms. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—To Lumbermen—20,000 acres of timber land, 4 miles from the Ohio River, in Greenup and Lewis Counties, Ky., for sale or exchange for improved property. Address "HARLAN," Briggs House.

FOR SALE—Farm of 800 acres, in Grant County, Wis., 16 miles west of Mineral Point. Choicest farm in the State, and valuable for mining, there being a good prospect on farm and a very heavy lode on adjoining tract, and watered by springs. The land improved includes Section 21, being 1 mile square; balance timber and pasture. School on farm. Church, mill and market convenient. Good house, barn and orchard, in fact everything to make a comfortable home. Terms easy. Inquire of WILLIAM HOWDLE, Platteville, Wis.

FOR SALE—At Harlem—A first-class residence, with 20 acres improved grounds. Worth $[illegible]; will be sold at $[illegible], if applied for soon. GEO. N. SVILLE, Attorney, 76 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A farm of 120 acres, 30 miles southwest of Chicago, 4 miles from R. R. $35 per acre, on three to five years' time.

One of 80 acres, all under cultivation, on three to ten years' time.

One of 80 acres, half mile from railroad depot, well improved, a grove of 100 acres good timber on it. Splendid water—being one of the best stock and dairy or grain farms in Illinois.

Also, other farms on the St. Louis R. R., and on the Illinois Central R. R., at $10 to $30 per acre.

Also, wild lands, prairie and timber, in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

Apply to J. W. REDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for horses or merchandise—Valuable property in the City of St. Joseph, Mo. Splendid chance to invest in property rapidly increasing in value. Address "KANSAS," Tribune office.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Wholesale and retail hardware store, in one of the best locations in the city, and doing a good business. The present proprietors are about to remove from the city. Amount of stock in store, about $15,000. Address "HARDWARE," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A well-selected stock of stoves, tin and hardware, situated on the Illinois Central R. R., now doing a fine business—4,000 inhabitants. House and store for sale or to rent. Address "F G D," P. O. Box 111, Kankakee, Ill.

FOR SALE—One-half or the whole interest in the well-known Club Rooms and Restaurant at 153 Dearborn-st., with valuable lease and fixtures. Sale must be effected at once, owing to continued ill health. Apply to DAVID HUNNION, 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Furniture and clothing store. Reasons for selling, the proprietors going into the manufacture of spring beds. Address THOMAN, STRATTEN & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—A fine boarding house, well situated, with from 15 to 20 boarders, only two blocks from the Post Office. Inquire at 78 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—$500 will to-day buy a good business place, trade well established, and location desirable. Call at RICE'S Store Agency, 155 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class boot and shoe store, in a good location, on South Side. A good chance for a good business. Address Box 1307.

FOR SALE—Fine mill property in Central Iowa, consisting of large flouring mill, with extensive water power, and paper mill, having three large engines and complete first-class machinery. Is situated close to a thriving city and railroad. Ten thousand acres of flax are cultivated in immediate vicinity—a very important feature in the manufacture of paper. A desirable dwelling and ten acres of ground go with this property. Will sell whole or part interest, at a bargain. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Warehouse—A large grain warehouse, on the Illinois Central Railroad, at Wenona, Ill., 35 by 80 feet and two stories high, with a capacity of [illegible] bushels; is well fitted and finished, and has all the fixtures for grain business. There is no better point on the Illinois Central Railroad than Wenona for grain. The house is well situated in town to catch all grain trade, and is doing a large business. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HEMAN BALDWIN, 115 [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Without furniture, Miller's Hotel, Lincoln, Ill., saloon, stabling for [illegible] horses, six lots fenced for wagon and drove lots. Price, $[illegible]. Would exchange for a good farm. Address REUBEN [illegible], Lincoln, Ill.

FOR SALE—Store—A very nice little cigar store, with convenient room for a small family or single cigar maker. Will, on account of moving, be sold cheap, before the 1st of December. 323½ South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best saloons and boarding houses on the West Side, doing a very good business, is to be sold very cheap, as the proprietor cannot attend to it. Inquire at 53 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—An interest in a coal mine in successful operation, the buyer to take the control, and he must be a business man.

Also a warehouse and grain business at a good point in Illinois.

Also an interest in a new woolen mill, doing a good business, in a country town.

Also a first-class family grocery store in Chicago, on the West Side. [illegible] W. REDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—Retail grocery, on State-st., stock light and nearly new. A good trade already established. A rare chance for business. Reason for wishing to sell, too much other business. For particulars, call on A. P. WHITNEY & CO., 97 South Water-st., or address P. O. Box 1113.

FOR SALE—A ladies' furnishing store, stock, fixtures and [illegible] each separate. Sickness the cause for selling. Apply at [illegible] West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A good and valuable patent right territory. Patent right men will do well to examine this thing. Something new. Apply at 197 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A boarding house, full of boarders, in the business centre of the city. Furniture and lease for sale at a great bargain, for cash, if taken within three days. Address "J H," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—One first-class grocery store, located on South Side; also, one meat and vegetable market. Apply at 30 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures. Apply at 271 South Wells-st. WILLIAM BARNS.

Lost and Found.

LOST—A small package of notes of hand. The finder will receive ten dollars for leaving them with FRED. J. HOTT, Esq., No. 58 Clark-st.

LOST—On Saturday, Nov. 23d, on or near Thirteenth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., a French Gray Double Woolen Shawl. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving same at office of WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO., 188 Lake-st.

LOST—Yesterday, on the South Side, by a little colored boy, a porte-monnaie containing a little over [illegible] with a silver [illegible], which is all that the boy had. [illegible] the owner can recover by leaving it at the Tribune office.

LOST—Saturday evening, a black and tan dog; silver collar; answers to the name of "Cuba." $5 reward will be paid for her return to Landon & Kyle's, Morrison Block. SAM. BOLSTER.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Boot and shoe salesmen in a New York jobbing boot and shoe house, situate on Broadway; three salesmen to travel and take orders by sample, one each for the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Those having a good trade can be treated with liberally. Address, giving references, real name, P. O. Box 3473, New York.

WANTED—By Orvis & Co., over 123 & 125 Dearborn-st.: two experienced salesmen, who can engage permanently on a salary of $1,000 per year. Also one or two experienced in selling goods will be accepted if satisfactory references are furnished.

WANTED—A smart American boy, about 16, to run a small engine and work in a machine shop. Must have some experience in shop or running an engine, and bring good references. 10 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A single man to go to Evanston. One who understands farm, garden and horses, and who will be willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 8 State-st.

WANTED—A first-class salesman in a retail boot and shoe store. None but experienced men need apply. Address "M L," Tribune office.

WANTED—A few first-class canvassers to work on Benson J. Lossing's History of the United States, in one volume, large octavo, containing over 400 first-class illustrations. Apply to CLARKE & CO., 80 and 82 Washington-st.

WANTED—An Agent—One in every town, an active business man to take the Agency for the sale of Pearson & Harmon's Rubber Mouldings and Weather Strips, applied to the sides, top, bottom, and centre of Doors and Windows. The sale is very large, beyond anything ever offered before to an agent, and from $10 to $30 per day can be made. Send for circular. A good reasonable man applying receives a valuable bonus. Samples of the mouldings sent per express. PEARSON & HARMON, 131 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A British or Canadian prescription drug clerk, for a first-class prescription drug store. Must be fully competent, experienced, and be well recommended. To such, a superior and permanent situation is offered. Address "CHEMIST," P. O. Box 939.

WANTED—By a dry goods jobbing house on Broadway, New York, a competent salesman that can control a first-class trade in the State of Wisconsin. Address, with full particulars, "DRY GOODS," Box 5188, New York P. O.

WANTED—A first-class German dry goods salesman. Best of references required. Apply at 131 Lake-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—At the Winona Carriage Works, Winona, Minnesota, a first-class wheeler to work on fine wheels. Apply or address WOODS & GRANT, Winona, Minnesota.

WANTED—A good confectioner—One who understands the business, can keep sober and come well recommended. Steady employment and good wages. Address POWERS & WALDRON, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—A practical miller, at Columbian Mills, 331 North Wells-st. LEWIS & O'BRIEN.

WANTED—A good grainer and 4 or 5 house painters, immediately, at 134 Washington-st. L. A. LIGHTENHOME & CO., Sign Painting Co.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl 15 or 16 years of age, to travel with a panorama. Address "S D," Montgomery House.

WANTED—A competent person to assist in taking care of a child 2½ years old, also to assist in sewing. Apply at 301 West Madison-st., near Reuben.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A neat and tidy American or German girl, can have a good home and fair wages, provided she is a good cook and knows how to keep a small house in perfect order. Inquire at 85 Washington-st., Room 20.

WANTED—A girl to do housework, at 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A competent German girl for general housework. Small family. Apply at 806 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general cooking, washing and ironing, at 997 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A woman or girl, good cook, and to do general housework in a small family on Michigan-av. Apply at 434 Wells-st., near Taylor, at 12 o'clock noon.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework, at 34 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework, in a small family. J. F. STARR, 134 East Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A competent girl, to cook, wash and iron, at 1107 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Immediately, at 68 Third-av., a girl for second work. None need apply unless thoroughly competent.

WANTED—86 Adams-st., between State and Clark—In a private boarding house, two good girls, one for cooking and one for dining and chamber work.

WANTED—A competent woman to cook, wash and iron, and who can come well recommended, at 49 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do second work in a family of three. Apply immediately, at 1168 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework, at 119 Wabash-av.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—All seeking lucrative employment for the winter, call for three days, at 168 Adams-st., Room 5. F. PHILLIPS & CO.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, expressmen, teamsters, laborers, &c. Apply at 104 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail address J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1707, enclosing 10 cents, for particulars.

WANTED—Men with a small capital to engage in a No. 1 business that will pay from $5 to $25 per day. No competition. Apply at 80 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—Men for railroads in Illinois and Wisconsin, also for sawmills in Michigan. Apply at 286 South Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—10 men for Iowa, to-day, wages $[illegible]. Transportation furnished. NICHOLS & HULL, 160 Madison-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A stock of goods to sell on commission. Would prefer books, notions, fancy goods or musical instruments. Can give best of security. Address "M M M," this office.

WANTED—Everybody to know that they can have Wedding and Visiting Cards written in a superior manner and for less money than can be obtained elsewhere, by addressing Drawer 87, Ottawa, Ill. Sample cards sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Visiting Cards $[illegible] per hundred. Wedding Cards per hundred [illegible].

WANTED—$225 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—To give $10 to any person for securing three subscribers to the finest and most complete work on the American Conflict, a standard History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley; or $10 for five subscribers for the Cottage Bible and Family Expositor, 2 vols., [illegible]. Every one, [illegible] exclusive territory given. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 103 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to ISAAC GEDIKE, 284 South Wells-st., you will find a purchaser.

WANTED—To purchase for cash a first-class retail drug store. Address, stating location, &c., "DRUGGIST," P. O. Box 547.

WANTED—Persons wanting money on personal property, or any good securities, or having personal property to trade for real estate or cash, would do well to call at 116 Adams-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—All persons having claims against schooner Harriet Ross, will present them for settlement immediately. Address D. W. MILLS, care Colburn & Davison, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—8 or 10 good merino bucks. Address with description and price (not fancy), "C," Drawer 6078.

WANTED—To sell the whole or one-half interest of a well-established light manufacturing business, affording large profits on small investment. Call at or address 188 South Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 8.

WANTED—To sell some first-class gold land and gold mining stock in Colorado. Must be sold for the benefit of heirs, and can be proven by best business men in Chicago to be a sure investment. Apply from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m., to LEON STRAUS, 331 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A good business man with a small capital can learn of a good, permanent and paying business, by applying at 107 Monroe-st. No patent right or agency business.

WANTED—Purchasers of county rights for the most valuable and popular copyright ever issued, [illegible] to every business man. Pays from $10 to $150 per day. Business delightful, and requires no capital [illegible]. FERRICK & STEVENS, Room 2, No. 76 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Furniture, bedding, carpets, stoves, crockery, and all kinds of household furniture, for sale on weekly payments. Also, sewing machines, pianos, melodeons, &c., on the same terms. E. L. OATMAN, 107 Monroe-st.

WANTED—Your Destiny—If you like to know your future, consult MADAME ALWINA, the celebrated clairvoyant physician. She will tell the past, present and future, and will give the name of the lady or gentleman you will marry; also the name of her visitors. Residence, 347 South Canal-st., two doors above Harrison-st.

WANTED—To sell No. 2 Singer sewing machines, very cheap. All kinds of machines repaired. 139 West Lake-st.

WANTED—$15 per day warranted. Expenses paid. Circulars free. J. S. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H.

WANTED—A cottage containing 7 or 8 rooms, good location, within a half hour's walk of the Court House. Price from $2,500 to $3,500. Address, with particulars, "P W," Box 1237.

WANTED—A good business man with $1,000, can have good security for the money and permanent employment, with good wages. Address "J P," Tribune office.

WANTED—A man with $3,000 cash, to take an interest in and the management of a branch house in Chicago. Will find this a first-class chance to make money. Good references required. Address "T S," Box 525, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—At this office, six copies of Daily Tribune for each of the following dates—June 21 and 22, 1867.

WANTED—Any one having for sale a [illegible] which can be moved to a lot on Prince-place, near Halsted, may address, stating particulars, "B," No. 54 West Charles-st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A large double block of houses, or building suitable for a first-class boarding house in the South Division. Address [illegible], up stairs.

WANTED—To Rent—A Flouring Mill on one of the main railroads west of Chicago. Address, stating capacity of mill, terms, &c., "H. F. & CO.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house on the South Side, between Monroe and Randolph-sts. Address "M B," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished room, for two or three gentlemen, in a private family. South Side preferred. Address "T A," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—On South or West Side, a nicely furnished house, in good location. No children. Best care taken of furniture. Address, stating terms and location, "J R," P. O. Box 1481.

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three unfurnished rooms, for housekeeping, convenient to South Side street cars. Address, stating terms, &c., P. O. Box 1324, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent—A house containing six or eight rooms. Possession any time before Dec. 15th. West Side preferred. Address, giving location, terms, &c., "G T F," P. O. Drawer 6079.

WANTED—To Rent—3 or 4 unfurnished [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] rosewood [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] man, as porter in a wholesale establishment. Good references given. Please address "G B," [illegible] Wells-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] to drive a carriage in a private family [illegible]. Address "W B," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and who will make himself useful [illegible]. Address "[illegible] X," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] young man with a [illegible]. Address "[illegible] D," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] best of references can be given. Address "[illegible] LEE," Tribune office, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] good journeyman [illegible]. Address "J E," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, who speaks [illegible] in a retail or wholesale [illegible]. Please address "H S," [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] drug clerk, by a young man [illegible] years' experience. Address [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a [illegible] as seamstress, by a [illegible] good references. Address [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] copyist or [illegible] given. Address P. O. Box 475.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] girl, to do general housework [illegible] given if required. [illegible] 74 [illegible] corner of Pine.

SITUATION—Wanted—A [illegible] superior [illegible] to obtain a position as organist [illegible] choir. A quartette choir preferred [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] keeper or clerk, by a lady who has [illegible] writer and understands [illegible] good references. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] woman, as housekeeper, or to [illegible] small family. Can furnish the best [illegible] at 729 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible] girl, as cook in a private family [illegible] references, in a Protestant [illegible] Washington-st., near the Court House.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] respectable widow lady, as housekeeper [illegible] good references [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] one that understands her business [illegible] in family or private boarding [illegible] Address [illegible], for one week.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do [illegible] her work and sew or take care of [illegible] for two days. 300 Monroe-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Men and [illegible] city and country, for "FIRST LOVE [illegible]"—Home Circle, 134 Clark-st. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the HISTORY [illegible] THE SECRET SERVICE [illegible]. The astounding revelations [illegible] stronger desire in the minds of the people [illegible]. Its official character and [illegible] an increased commission, which [illegible] than book ever published [illegible] faction than any other work [illegible]. BROS. & CO., 5 Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To travel [illegible] by patented article that is [illegible] family. From $10 to $20 per day [illegible] From $50 to [illegible] to all that is [illegible] in business. Apply at 40 State-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female, to sell Clark's Indelible Pencil [illegible] articles. Sample and circular [illegible]. H. B. LANDON, Agent, 67 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $[illegible] everywhere, to sell our [illegible] White Wire Clothes Lines [illegible] "New York Tribune" [illegible]. AMERICAN WIRE CO., 161 Broadway [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere [illegible] and travelling, male and female [illegible] desirable. No capital required [illegible]. WILLARD & CO., 137 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Local and [illegible] to sell the patent [illegible] at sight. [illegible] J. P. ALLEY & CO., Metamora, Ind.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and [illegible] Clark's Indelible Pencil, for marking clothing [illegible] Pencils [illegible] 24 Lombard Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible] LESTER & SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Price, $25 to $50. NEW [illegible] KINSON, 144 Randolph-st. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—New [illegible] AS you [illegible] of working for [illegible] expense if not satisfactory [illegible] 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—If you are [illegible] ployment send us your address [illegible] the map, picture or frame trade [illegible] you want, on terms which [illegible] SAMMONS, WHITE & CLARK, 131 [illegible] st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced [illegible] engraving canvassers, to whom [illegible] commission will be given [illegible] 129 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To travel [illegible] article of quick and ready sale [illegible] only $5, and from $25 to $[illegible] a day [illegible] won't harm and most likely [illegible] energetic men to inquire at 243 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To canvass [illegible] men wishing to make money [illegible] and 64 cts. Call at J. S. [illegible] Resort, 61 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell [illegible] Boot, Shoe Stretcher and [illegible] vention. A light, easy and [illegible] an article of ready sale, and for [illegible] is flooded with circulars [illegible] LAND, 133 South Clark-st. [illegible] Block, up stairs.

AGENTS—Wanted—100 agents [illegible] new "Pictorial Album of Heroes" [illegible] by W. Hollington [illegible] utility, the only book of [illegible] W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 39 Lombard [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Do not [illegible] circular giving full description [illegible] work, "Fallen Woman, [illegible]" THE BOOK IN BLACK [illegible] the Book and Fire [illegible] where bargaining [illegible] these [illegible] profitable, [illegible] does 10 to 20 per day [illegible] Address [illegible] LEE, Publisher, 49 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible] the Civil War, prepared on [illegible] approval of the Sanitary and Christian [illegible] The best, the handsomest, the [illegible] book published in five years [illegible] [illegible] Experienced canvassers [illegible] CO., Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "The [illegible] Housekeeping." This is a book [illegible] Send for circular. Address [illegible] CURDY & CO., Lombard Block, Chicago [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take [illegible] sell some of the best [illegible] inventions of the age [illegible] H. HARRIS, Michigan [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In the [illegible] Tin, and Stove business [illegible] the centre of a good [illegible] capital and experience in the [illegible] fering from the [illegible] further particulars, JOHN R. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $[illegible] or the equivalent [illegible] business. Address "HARDWARE," [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With [illegible] in a business well established [illegible] business. Address P. O. Box 1224 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A partner [illegible] business, 25 per cent [illegible] office No. 8.

PARTNER—Wanted—In [illegible] will bear investigation [illegible] the winter. Only small capital required [illegible] Room 13.

PARTNER—Wanted—With [illegible] to take a half interest in a [illegible] Apply at 88 Madison-st. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In [illegible] business, paying from $100 to [illegible] Apply to NICHOLS [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a [illegible] business, paying from [illegible] required, $[illegible]. Apply at 10 [illegible] 14.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Harry, why do [illegible] agreement?

PERSONAL—The writer [illegible] [illegible]

PERSONAL—The acquaintance [illegible]

PERSONAL—The [illegible] of Martin [illegible] deceased, late of Andover [illegible]

PERSONAL—Wanted, correspondence with a young gentleman [illegible]

INFORMATION—Wanted of [illegible] plumber [illegible] 100 Randolph-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Valuable [illegible] Apply to [illegible] York City. P. O. Box [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A large [illegible] W. F. HARMS, 105 South Clark-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Horse and [illegible] Inquire at 187 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—One first-class [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] 136 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Congress Vigorously at Work on the Finance Question.

Retrenchment and Economy the Order of the Day.

Continued Pressure in Favor of the Removal of Commissioner Rollins.

Statistics Regarding the Cotton Crop of 1867.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Congress is addressing itself vigorously to the financial question and retrenchment measures. The records show that more bills and resolutions, seeking inquiry, have been introduced than were ever before brought forward in the first two weeks of any session, and at least three-fourths of the whole number relate to these two subjects. The financial bills, with one or two exceptions, are opposed to certain features of Secretary McCulloch's policy. The most noteworthy movement, perhaps, was that developed to-day by [illegible] Ross' resolution, favoring the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank currency. The motion to table it was defeated by two votes, and the probabilities are that if it had been put to a square vote at once, it might have carried by a small majority. So many members wanted to avoid the issue, however, that the matter was finally referred. Had it passed it is of course possible that discussion would have changed the views of many members, and a bill embodying the idea in the end might have been lost. The vote of to-day shows conclusively, though, that the House is willing to consider the proposition of overthrowing the National Bank system.

THE BOND QUESTION.

Another proof of the general interest in financial matters was afforded in the attention given to the speeches of Messrs. Blaine and Butler. Some persons find satisfaction in the fact that the first speech of the session is in support of the national faith and honor, relative to the payment of indebtedness, and nobody could have spoken more clearly and forcibly to this point than Blaine did. He argued that both in law and justice the principal of the five-twenties must be paid in coin, and declared that the need of the hour is for economy and retrenchment. General Butler repeated his well known views, and showed wherein his position differs from Pendleton's. Nearly all the members of the House were gathered on the Republican side while this debate took place. The indications are that no financial measures will be adopted till the Treasury reports have been made and considered.

THE COTTON CROP.

In Mr. Delmar's report to Secretary McCulloch the following figures appear concerning the cotton crop: Latest returns received at the Bureau of Statistics sum up the cotton crop at 1,900,000 [illegible]